

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, March 11, 1909.

National Extravagance

THE ADDRESS delivered by the Hon. Samuel W. McCall before the Harvard Union on Tuesday night dealt very largely with the subject of national extravagance. Mr. McCall sees the tendency of Congress, like all the other governments of the world, to accumulate deficits which have to be met, either by an addition to the permanent debt, or by increased taxation. The tendency is to add them to the permanent debt, and so to avoid the unpopularity of the increased taxation which would be necessary in order to provide for their immediate liquidation. There may, of course, be occasions on which an increase of the permanent debt may appear a political necessity. Such an occasion no doubt occurred when France was called upon to pay the German war indemnity. But these occasions are rare, and the causes which produce them are quite distinct from those which provide opportunity for the ordinary extravagances of government. At the same time what resolute economy can do, even in exceptional circumstances, may be learned from the financial administration of Prussia during the seven years' war.

Nations are simply conglomerations of individuals. The same principles apply to their government which apply to the government of households. If financial extravagance results from the framing of their policy, it is because extravagant ideas are held by the framers of that policy, and the ideas of those framers reflect, in turn, the national mentality. And this is true, though superficially it may not appear to be, of an autocracy no less than of a democracy. It is really of very little use to blame an administration. All the art of the agent provocateur would not suffice to launch a pogrom if there was not an unreasoning aversion from Judaism in the Russian temperament. And so if extravagance exists, as anything more than a passing phase, in the administration of national finance of democracies, it is because of an absence of sobriety in the national character. The way to correct this is not so much to criticize the executive, though that, too, may be necessary, as to take every opportunity of permeating the national character, of which the executive is only the reflex, with a greater sobriety of thought. The enormous influence of the press, for instance, counteracts its own efforts if its exposure of mere financial extravagance is embedded in the midst of extravagant statements with respect to innumerable other subjects. Extravagance in the management of the national finances is fairly certain to secure reprobation, because ultimately the nation is compelled to pay the bill. But what all nations require to learn is this, that they pay for every form of mental extravagance just as inevitably as for extravagant financial control. That is the law of divine Principle, from which there is no escape. "So it will ever be," as Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 5 of Science and Health, "till we learn that there is no discount in the law of justice, and that we must pay 'the uttermost farthing.'"

PENNSYLVANIA's senators have always been men who have loomed large in public affairs, and the latest gentleman of the Keystone State who will be given the privilege to don the toga laid aside by Secretary of State Philander Chase Knox is one for whom great things may easily be predicted. Comment upon George Tener Oliver of Pittsburg, who was the choice of the joint caucus of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania as Republican candidate for United States senator almost invariably begins with the statement that he is a multi-millionaire, but he is more than that. To begin with, he is a self-made man, a lawyer who gave up a lucrative practise to enter the iron and steel business where, after making a national reputation, he retired to become the publisher of several influential newspapers. He always has been a close student of economics and stands as a representative of the highest type of the business man in political life.

THE REPORT of the New York charter commission, which embraces a new charter for the metropolis, proposes some changes in the method of governing that city. These proposed changes have already met with serious opposition and as the measure shall be subjected to the closer examination of practical politicians they will undoubtedly meet with more. The vesting of practically absolute authority in the mayor, as a result of the abolition of the executive duties of the borough presidents and the abolition of the board of aldermen, will very likely be fought bitterly before the legislative committee which will have the charter bill in charge at Albany. Other provisions which are certain to arouse antagonism are those making it impossible for any city employee to hold an elective office or place under the city government, and depriving the board of education of separate existence.

The opposition lays particular stress upon the fact that the new charter is designed to lessen the powers of the borough presidents. This is called "depriving the boroughs of home rule." It is not a very sound objection to the new measure, but it will be a catchy one and easily made popular.

Approval of the provisions which are most objectionable to the opponents of the measure is pronounced, if not enthusiastic, in some quarters. Perhaps no better idea of the wide difference existing between the two most active elements in the public life of New York city could be given than by quoting Comptroller Metz and Borough President Coler.

Says the former: "It is the best charter ever written. It will take the city out of politics, and that will be a long step in the way of establishing this great corporation on the business basis it needs." And says the latter: "The proposed charter is a measure for mis-government and is based on the fallacy that popular government in the municipalities of the United States has failed. It would wipe out Brooklyn. The charter would throw the government (of Brooklyn) into Manhattan. It makes confusion worse confounded—the throwing of an orderly government into chaos."

The opinions expressed by Comptroller Metz and President Coler are echoed by other well known public men. In fact, from present appearances, the road is much smoother for charter reform in Boston than it is in New York, for we have never been so wide apart as the New Yorkers are on the charter itself.

However, this struggle for better government is inevitable, and even though it may not be a pleasant one, it should be welcome, in New York as well as here.

The Italian Elections

THE GENERAL election in Italy is over, and though the final returns are delayed for the completion of the second ballots, it is clear that the result has not been too favorable to the policy of the late government. The evidence of this lies, quite apart from the actual returns, in the resignation of the foreign minister, Sig. Tittoni, and the rumored appointment in his place of the ambassador in London, the Marchese di San Giuliano. This means unmistakably the contemplated modification of Italy's foreign policy. Sig. Tittoni was the supporter of the triple alliance in its most extreme form. In his negotiations with the Austrian premier, Baron Aehrenthal, he had proved wax in the hands of that astute diplomatist, and, in the opinion of a large section of his countrymen, had sacrificed the national interests to those of the dual empire. His resignation, in these circumstances, is the manifestation of the fact that he recognizes that he has lost the confidence of the nation, while its acceptance by the premier, Sig. Giolitti, shows that what is known in Berlin and Vienna as Giolitti's policy of extratourism has won the day. By extratourism is implied a policy which regards the maintenance of the triple alliance, in a modified form, as perfectly reconcilable with an entente with the unofficial alliance of France, Russia, and the United Kingdom.

The exact effect of this policy on the political situation in Europe is difficult to foresee. But there should be no question as to its tendency to relieve the friction in the Balkans. Every day nations are becoming more chary of offensive alliances, and their disappearance will not be without its effect on the peace of the world.

IN THE collision on Pollock Rip Suez yesterday morning between the steamer H. F. Dimock of the Metropolitan Steamship Company and the steamer Horatio Hall of the Maine Steamship Company, in which the latter was rammed and both vessels were disabled, wireless telegraphy again played an important part. Only one message could be sent out. This was despatched by the wireless operator, L. Dredick, to Captain Noble, Pier 20, East river, New York, and was a brief announcement of the accident and an appeal for assistance. It was sufficient, however, for quickly the news of the disaster spread broadcast, and several vessels, including the revenue cutter Gresham, were searching for the Hall and Dimock. In this case the operator, Dredick, was as prompt and as faithful as was Binns of the Republic, but his instrument failed him, so that he could neither send nor receive. If such a thing were needed, this case would emphasize the necessity of placing a full wireless equipment on every vessel plying these waters, and the throwing around it of further safeguards, that it might not be so easily put out of service in time of accident and emergency.

"MY, THE noises you have here!" one of the young women from Belmont College, Tennessee, who was in a party of half a hundred, visiting New York, is reported to have exclaimed. "Everybody seems to be in such a hurry," she continued. "Do you have to hurry so? And then no lawns; that seems very strange. Do you all live in apartments? It has always been the dream of my life to visit New York, but I can't help feeling a little disappointed. Some of the tall buildings are simply awful."

The criticism of inexperience, of youth and of feminine gentleness puts its finger upon the ugly spots, one after another, and then apologizes for its unkindness.

Noise is one of the most brutal, cruel things about a city, especially a metropolis like New York. People reared within earshot of the roar of the elevated trains, the clang of the surface cars, the din of traffic, the rumble of presses, the whir of machinery, have learned to speak under rather than over the noise, and whoever shall devise silencers for traffic and manufacturing will greatly aid in forwarding a day of harmonious living.

In the forging of a nation's progress upon the anvil of experience, humanity finds itself herded into communities where lawns are unknown, where ten stories of shadowy rooms are called homes. There the rural dweller finds spindle piles of brick and mortar shooting skyward as the garden sprout in search of sun, the result of the forever cry of Room! Room! within a given space. It is the grind and the fury of living that impresses all and it is but small wonder that she who dwells "far from the madding crowd" should make haste come after noise in the order of criticism.

A city like New York seems to have its own rhythm; no one is aware that he is hurrying after living there for a time. Haste is the beat of the measure. To habitually move a little slower than the crowd would prove one of the simplest ways of finding rest in that great human argument, which every city is.

"Can't they help it?" asked the college girl.

No, not the noise; but the hurry—

Yes.

THE DIRECTORS of the Hamburg-American Steamship Company have decided that no dividend shall be paid this year. This is not because the company has not realized profits, for according to the despatch from Hamburg the gross profits for 1908 were \$4,000,000, compared with \$6,250,000 for 1907. Last year's dividend was 6 per cent. The reason given for the falling off in profits is a depression in emigration receipts. The company with characteristic prudence makes no rash statements as to what it intends doing with its \$4,000,000 profit, but in rivals of the mammoth Cunard liners may lie the secret. It is more than likely that the shareholders of the company would be ready to submit to a reinvestment of earnings, could they be made to realize that the only way to make money is to prepare for it by becoming the most efficient of ocean carriers, for the ocean-traveling public is a luxury-loving people, capricious and fickle of fancy, and it will always follow comfort, elegance and speed.

FORMER Superintendent of Schools Cooley of Chicago, who is now a resident of Boston, declines to be interviewed on educational matters there or here. Anybody in the least degree familiar with what Mr. Cooley has passed through during the last few years will not blame him for his reticence on this subject.

THE FACT that \$50,000,000 more will be put into New York subways should go some distance toward proving that the subway has come to stay.

THE CASE of the school teacher in Illinois, reported by the educational commission, who draws the magnificent stipend of thirty cents a day, is exceptional and extreme. Under a similar classification, no doubt, might be placed the cases of twenty-eight other school teachers in the same state who draw 60 cents a day. It might be freely admitted that the parts of Illinois in which this sort of "remuneration" for school teachers is possible are remote, and that correction will be prompt and adequate now that attention has been called to the matter. Illinois is a great and generous state, and that any of its servants should be employed on such disgraceful terms must be due mainly to negligence or ignorance on the part of local authorities.

But, nevertheless, the discovery of these cases will serve to accentuate the fact that teachers are not paid exorbitant salaries in Illinois or elsewhere. The Chicago Tribune, for example, says with regard to the commission's report on ungraded schools, "it is certainly not attractive to any one who would make a living by teaching." There are, it seems, 8478 women teachers in these schools who average but \$39.62 per month during the school year, while the men employed average but \$47.47 per month during the school year.

Despite the fact that this compensation is far below the average for intelligent and skilled labor in other pursuits, it is pointed out as a remarkable fact that the applications filed at teachers' agencies are very numerous. However, the law of supply and demand should not be applied strictly to the educational system of Illinois or to that of any other state of the Union. Those who have so largely in hand the training of the future men and women of the country should receive such remuneration as will enable them to live comfortably and respectfully.

Our National Forest Lands

THE LAST Congress fell far short of doing all that the friends of forest reservation demanded, or all that the friends of reforestation desired, and to the reader of the newspapers, who is attracted as much by the defeats as by the successes achieved by measures in the national legislature, it would seem that with all our talk of conservation we are making little headway. The truth is, however, every year adds to the area of our forest reservations. Little by little this government is obtaining possession of great tracts of timber land which are becoming part of the new public domain.

The very close of President Roosevelt's administration was marked by the signing of proclamations creating additions to the national forests in Nevada, South Dakota, California, New Mexico and Arizona which aggregate no less than 4,980,736 acres. This brings the total area of national forest land up to 195,013,980 acres.

The national forests enlarged under these proclamations and the extent of the additions made are as follows: Lincoln national forest, New Mexico, 81,187 acres; Alarfa national forest, New Mexico, 348,211 acres; Carson national forest, New Mexico, 399,000 acres; Apache national forest, Arizona, 483,000 acres; Sitgreaves national forest, Arizona, 21,280 acres; Zuni national forest, New Mexico, 670,981 acres; Tahoe national forest, California and Nevada, 388,470 acres; Mono national forest, Nevada and California, 689,580 acres; Sequoia national forest, California, 27,160 acres; Lassen national forest, California, 517,794 acres; Trinity national forest, California, 71,800 acres; Shasta national forest, California, 567,678 acres, and Plumas national forest, California, 52,895 acres.

This list is not only interesting but important as showing the progress which is being made toward the acquirement by the government, for the public, of natural forest lands. In the aggregate the total acreage, of course, is small compared with the national area, but this is hardly the way to look at it. The better way is to compare it with what we had ten years ago, or to take the ratio of annual gain and estimate where we will stand in this particular ten years hence, if we shall see to it that the good work is pressed forward.

IN A WORD, President Taft selected southern men for certain positions in his cabinet because it was the right thing to do. It was high time that the South was being represented in the White House councils, and Mr. Taft was wise enough to see this and to do what some of his predecessors thought of doing but did not.

A New and a Better Census Bill

THERE is a growing belief in Washington that a new census bill will be introduced and passed during the extra session, and one which will be far more acceptable to the nation than the measure passed by the last session and vetoed by President Roosevelt. Aside from every other consideration, it is now conceded the representatives and senators in antagonism to the recent administration made a tactical mistake when they insisted upon sending to the White House a census bill containing a provision obnoxious to the better sense of the American people, and one to which the executive could not consistently give his approval even though he were inclined to deal generously with his antagonists.

It is said that Representative Crumpacker of Indiana, chairman of the census committee of the last House, and author of the vetoed measure, will bring in the new bill and that it will have a clause providing for the selection of clerks by competitive examination, a recognition of the merit system. Under the proposed bill "special test examinations" are provided for, and it is understood that the procedure would be different from that ordinarily employed, in that the director of the census might, when the exigencies of the service required, give preference to eligibles immediately available, instead of selecting the appointees according to rating, as is otherwise provided.

This is purely a question of method. The method may be objectionable to the friends of civil service reform, but it will appeal to the people as a long step in advance of the provision in the old measure which practically ignored the merit system.

There can be no doubt that the measure will be framed to meet the approval of President Taft, whose views on civil service reform harmonize perfectly with those of his predecessor, and this, we take it, will be regarded as a sufficient safeguard by all supporters of the merit system.

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NEW HAVEN CASES NOT DROPPED, SAYS FEDERAL ATTORNEY

Mr. French at Boston Today Questions the Washington Statement That the Trolley Suit Will Be Abandoned.

THINKS IT DESIGN

Report Credited, However, at the Local Office of the Corporation, According to Official.

U. S. Dist.-Atty. Asa P. French today questioned the statement contained in a Washington despatch to the effect that the government is likely soon to abandon its proceedings against the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company in connection with the trolley mergers. District Attorney French has been officially engaged on the New England end of the government's investigation of the New Haven's operations and status for many months.

Mr. French said: "The rumor that the government is about to abandon its proceedings against the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad has been current from time to time ever since the petition was filed, from what probable source and for what purpose it is not difficult to conjecture."

"I have no knowledge that any such conclusion has been reached or is contemplated by the department of justice, and have no reason to believe that there is the slightest foundation for it. Such a step would not be hastily taken and probably not without some conference with my office. It is not improbable that these reports are started by those who plan to profit by their possible effect upon the market."

Expected at the Capital Charges Will Be Dropped

WASHINGTON—It is expected that within a short time the department of justice will abandon its proceedings for the dissolution of the alleged trust being maintained by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company on the ground of insufficiency of evidence.

A bill in equity was filed May 22, in the circuit court for the District of Massachusetts charging the New Haven road with "combining and attempting to combine under one common control, the various railroad and electric railway systems in New England, in violation of the Sherman act."

The inquiry conducted by the department of justice, preliminary to the filing of the papers attracted much attention in New England railroad and financial circles. Representations are known to have been made to Attorney-General Bonaparte and to President Roosevelt to move cautiously because of the injury that might be done.

Wade Ellis, assistant to the new attorney-general, is informing himself of the facts with a view of taking the matter up with his chief. He has consulted with John A. Kratz, special assistant attorney, who has charge of the suit and who was private secretary to former Attorney-General Moody, now on the supreme bench.

Report Credited at Office of the New Haven in Boston

At the Boston office of Vice-President Timothy E. Byrnes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford system today it was learned that Mr. Byrnes was not in the city. An official of the company, however, said: "While I have nothing at present to say of a definite nature in regard to the report I presume the Washington despatch described is correct."

COMPANY STANDS ON LEGAL BASIS

ST. PAUL, Minn.—The discussion of differences between the Chicago, Great Western and the telegraphers in the employ of the company probably will close at a meeting today. Both sides have refused to discuss the "split trick." This feature of the controversy will not be settled at this conference.

The Chicago Great Western will stand firmly on its interpretation of the law, and, consequently, the entire question will revert once more to the annual convention of the Order of Railway Telegraphers which convenes next May.

WAGES ADVANCE FOR SIX THOUSAND

PITTSBURG—An average wage increase of about 2 per cent for more than 6000 workmen is announced here, after a meeting of the wage committees of certain mill owners and of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This advance in wages will hold for the next 60 days, when there will be another readjustment.

Boston Needs Good Men, Says Ex-Governor Hanly

The need for good men now is not so much in heaven as in Boston. In Boston, just now, if a good man would bear a cross he might earn a crown. If your new charter means the only possibility for better government, or vice versa—and I do not say which, because I am not familiar enough with the situation—then you citizens of Boston have no right to remain silent, for the sins of omission are greater than those of commission."

From the speech of J. Frank Hanly, former Governor of Indiana, before the Boston City Club.

LOS ANGELES MEN PROMISE FURTHER WORK IN REFORM

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The reformers, with their success in forcing Mayor A. C. Harper back into private life, having announced that he is not in a position to fight the recall petitions which were filed and which, under the city charter compel another election, insist they will investigate others who they say have failed as office-holders.

Mayor Harper would add but little to his announcement that he has withdrawn his name from the ballot in the coming election.

"While I have made mistakes," he said, "it has been indiscretions rather than a desire to do any wrong. During the two years I have been mayor I have never taken a dollar in graft and the city has never lost a dollar by me, either directly or indirectly. Why, when I was elected I had \$200,000 and today I am absolutely broke and I spent my money advancing the interests of my city."

The chief reason for Mayor Harper refusing to fight the recall matter was the exhibition of a picture of himself and Edward Kern, his commissioner of public works, with their companions snatched by agents of the reformers on a trip to San Francisco. Just who were in this picture does not appear and Mayor Harper, while insisting it did not in any way compromise him, stated that he was "too weary to attempt to make explanations that would be misunderstood."

A RESUME of the events leading up to the recall of Mayor Harper will be found on page 5 of today's Christian Science Monitor.

HOTELS IN MAINE MAKE BOOKINGS

BATI, Me.—Every hotel keeper along the Maine coast is planning on the biggest summer's business he has ever had during the coming five months. They are already making their bookings for the summer hotels and cottages and when the actual business begins the middle of June or first of July it will be constant until the middle of September. Everything points to a successful summer and all the steamboat lines and the railroad companies are preparing for it.

CHARGE CARMACK JURY MONDAY. NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Judge Hart announced today that he will deliver his charge to the jury trying Col. Duncan B. Cooper, Robin Cooper and John D. Sharp next Monday morning.

MALDEN AND EVERETT OPPOSE LOCATION OF THE ELEVATED

Large Representation Appears at the State House Today for the Hearing Given by the Railroad Commissioners on the Subject—Both Have Engaged Counsel.

The hearing room of the railroad commissioners at 20 Beacon street was packed today by citizens of Malden and Everett, who are attending one of the series of hearings on the opposition to the plans for the extending of the Boston elevated road structure through Everett to Malden.

Citizens and attorneys from both cities were present. Attorney Harvey Boutwell represented Malden in the opposition, while Attorney Brown of Everett led the opposition from that city.

According to Mr. Brown, Everett people favor the plans of the Elevated company up to the point where the new proposed structure crosses the tracks of the Boston & Maine railroad. From that point on they desire the elevated structure to be placed west of the tracks of

The final arguments for the present hearing will be made during the afternoon by Attorneys Brown and Boutwell.

HEARING ON CAR COLLISION. Chief Justice Bolster of the municipal court this morning in a private hearing began an investigation as to the cause of the collision of seven surface cars of the Boston Elevated Railway on Blue Hill avenue, Dorchester, on the evening of March 3. The hearing was continued to Friday.

SCHOONER TRAINOR SAFE IN PORT. NEW YORK—After 72 hours of headwinds, the three-masted schooner Ann J. Trainor, which left Norfolk Feb. 27 loaded with lumber, was towed into port today.

LONDON—The Evening News says it understands that experiments with the Vickers Sons & Maxim Company's adaptation of internal combustion engines to large ships have proved so successful that the admiralty has decided upon the immediate construction of a new type of battleship outdistancing the Dreadnaught type almost as far as the latter outdistanced its predecessors.

SHIP TO ECLIPSE DREADNAUGHT

PIRESBURG—An average wage increase of about 2 per cent for more than 6000 workmen is announced here, after a meeting of the wage committees of certain mill owners and of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers. This advance in wages will hold for the next 60 days, when there will be another readjustment.

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This Free Reading Room Is Fine Example for World

Institution Established at Waltham, Mass., by Generosity of Arthur A. Cary Is Still Branching Out.

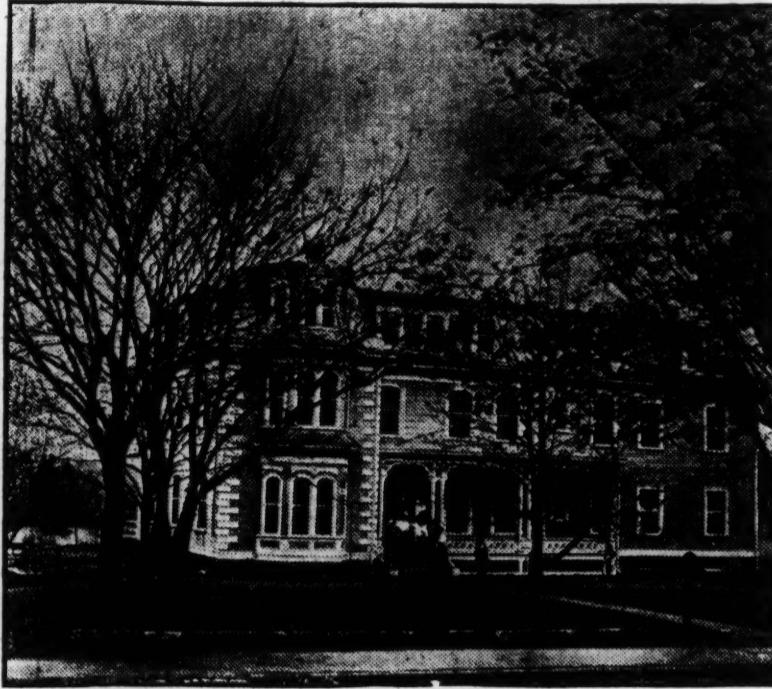
CHRISTIANITY IS AIM

WALTHAM, Mass.—The free reading room established four years ago through the generosity of Arthur A. Cary of this city, and which now embraces industrial and domestic classes, is fast becoming self-supporting declares the founder today. This institution during the few years that it has been in existence has filled a long felt want in the lives of many of Waltham's people.

The idea of such an institution as the free reading room for Waltham first came to Mr. Cary as a result of his work in connection with the New Church Mission. It was a long cherished hope with him that the mission would branch out in such a way as to include some scheme similar to that undertaken by the free reading room, but realizing that the time was not ripe for steps to be taken by that institution, Mr. Cary determined to undertake establishing a work of this kind himself. The result was the opening of the free reading room on Dec. 31, 1905.

While it is Mr. Cary's purpose to have a religious tone mark the work of the institution, he has from the first sought to keep out any sectarian or partisan note. Two things which he desires to have this expression of Christianity give predominance to unity in the form and freedom in the expression.

When the free reading room was opened the work was undertaken in the simplest form with a view to working into more diversified forms of expression. The departments of work then under-



HOME OF WALTHAM, MASS., "FREE READING ROOM."

Picture shows original building in which enterprise started and around which new structures for classes have been erected.

taken were the reading room, a small library and cooking classes, but from that small beginning has been evolved an institution that has become a popular resort for the boys and girls and a large number of adults.

The policy has been to let each year work needed changes and improvements, and these have been followed without stint, and without any consideration of the money involved, when their need was clearly demonstrated to the founder.

With a view to meeting the demands of the broadening work, spacious buildings have been erected, each one planned with a view to being best adapted to the work. Besides the main or administration building, which contains the offices and consulting rooms, the reading room and the

class rooms, a gymnasium fully equipped with modern apparatus was erected in 1907, and opened on March 1 of that year, with classes for boys and girls, men and women, each being assigned special hours for their respective classes, and all under the direction of a competent instructor. The gymnasium is fully equipped.

Another building was erected in the spring of 1908, which contains on the first floor a large swimming pool, and over that is the assembly hall, and in the basement have been installed a complete heating and electric light plant. A steam pump for drawing water from the river is also installed in the basement, and by

(Continued on Page Seven, Column Three.)

BILLS TO REDUCE SMOKE NUISANCE

Committee on Metropolitan Affairs Hears Representative Montague on Measures at State House Today.

Several bills containing propositions for the elimination of smoke in Boston were given a hearing before the committee on metropolitan affairs this morning, the hearing in support of the measures being conducted by Representative David T. Montague of Ward 10.

Representative Montague called several smoke and sanitary inspectors of the city to testify to conditions, and they stated that the power plants on Harrison avenue and Battery street frequently emit smoke for periods of time in excess of that allowed by this bill. Offices Ready told of a trip of inspection to New York City, where he found practically no smoke.

Attorney Albert E. Pillsbury, representing the Massachusetts gas companies, said personally he approved of the legislation, but it would be impossible for gas companies to carry on their business under such a restriction.

WASHINGTON NEWS SUMMARY.

Interstate commerce board finds for Milwaukee in grain rate case.

Attorney-general asks for data in re-

President Taft a director of the "Optimist" Club.

WASHINGTON—War taxes and an issue of bonds are promised developments in government finances.

Information comes from a high source that the treasury is in no better condition now than when President Cleveland was obliged to make a bond issue in order to meet the current expenses of the government.

The House ways and means committee has practically decided to add most of the war taxes of 1898 and some new ones to the tariff bill, and it seems doubtful whether the additional revenue provided will meet the tremendous needs of the government.

The proceeds of the new tariff will not be available for the immediate needs of the treasury and a supply of money must come from another source. It is asserted that claims against the government to the amount of \$50,000,000 have accumulated within the past two or three months, payment having been delayed on account of shortage in cash.

Ex-Secretary Cortelyou is credited with having the possibility in mind during the last three months that bonds would have to be issued during his term of office.

There are two ways open to the ad-

ministration to raise money without ac-

tion by Congress. An existing law au-

thorizes the issue of \$33,000,000 worth of

Panama canal bonds. An act passed in

1898 to provide for war emergencies au-

thorized the issue of certificates of in-

(Continued on Page Five, Column One.)

BOND ISSUE TALKED TO MEET DEFICIT IN NATION'S TREASURY

Chief Gettymore of Statistics Bureau Urges Uniform Date in Order to Facilitate Business.

A uniform municipal year in the 321 towns of the state was advocated by Chief Charles F. Gettymore of the state bureau of statistics of labor before the committee on towns today. This department has the supervision of municipal accounts and is called upon to make a report that will be in the nature of a comparative statement of municipal finances.

This work is greatly handicapped by the fact that fiscal years vary all the way from the last of December to the first of April. He advocated December 1 and claimed the opposition developed in the extensive correspondence he had with selectmen and town treasurers all over the state could be summed up in objecting to the trouble and inconvenience of changing over.

The town affairs committee recom-

mends that a committee be appointed by the town to make further investigation as the town may direct, and take preliminary steps as to the installing of a sewerage system in the town.

His bill would allow the city council

to arrange terms and he wished the com-

mittee to amend it to make it apply to

all cities as well as Boston.

The bill of Alderman Brand was op-

posed by Charles F. Choate, Jr., counsel

for the Union Freight Railway Com-

pany, who said the company would have no permanent location on the bridge. It could be ordered off at any time. If the city was authorized to levy a special tax it would be in the nature of a contract giving a location for a definite period.

If during that period the city made any changes to which the company would have to conform, the expense of these changes would fall upon the city.

Mayor Hibbard, represented by Cor-

poration Counsel Thomas M. Bahon, had a general bill allowing local authorities to fix charges on all privileges granted any public service corporation. It was op-

posed by ex-Attorney-General Albert E. Pillsbury for the gas companies and

Edward K. Hall representing the tele-

phone interests.

FOR FURTHER STATE HOUSE NEWS

SEE PAGE 4.

CHARGE AUTOIST RAN OVER U. S. FLAG

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—A warrant will be issued in this city for Paul LaCroix, the driver of the Renault car who ran through an American flag held across the highway by the police of this city, not stopping the machine which he was driving.

This announcement was made by Prose-
cutor Alexander F. Delaney today. La-
Croix will be charged under section 1386
of the revised statutes, "as a person who
publicly mutilates, tramples upon, or
otherwise defaces the United States flag."

He may be fined under this statute not
more than \$100 or imprisoned for not
more than six months, or both.

RECEPTION FOR F. E. WARREN.

NORTH ABINGTON, Mass.—Frank E.

Warren of this town, division com-
mander of the Massachusetts Sons of
Veterans, will be tendered a reception in

Franklin Hall Friday evening, March 19.

State and nearby officials of the Grand Army, Woman's Relief Corps and

Sons of Veterans will be in attendance.

Wireless Amateurs Send Fake Messages of Wreck

</div

News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

Foreign Briefs

YOKOHAMA — Japan has finally refused China's request to submit outstanding questions to The Hague tribunal, insisting that these questions are of independent settlement.

SANTO DOMINGO — President Cáceres has received a change in the cabinet and appointed ministers as follows: War, Manuel Garcéz; Justice, Emilio C. Joubert; Agriculture, Ricardo Limardo; public works, Emilio Tejera.

PARIS — Cipriano Castro, the former President of Venezuela, has engaged staterooms for himself and his party on the steamer Guadeloupe from Bordeaux March 26 for Venezuelan and West Indian ports.

VICTORIA, B. C. — The new timber policy of the British Columbia government is announced. The tenure of the timber leases will be made perpetual by legislation to be decided next session.

KAISER WINS OVER BRITAIN IN CHINA

Secures Control of a Railroad in the Yangtse Valley by a Big Loan to the Pekin Government.

PEKIN — British diplomatic and financial circles are aroused to protest by China's acceptance of the German loan of £3,000,000 for the construction of the Yangtse section of the Canton-Hankow railway. They charge the repudiation of the agreement of 1905, when the Hong Kong government loaned China £10,000,000 for the purchase of the American concession.

The deal presages far-reaching results. Germany has secured an important foothold in the Yangtse valley, long claimed as a British sphere, and this is especially irritating, in addition to the existing Anglo-German friction.

China's action is purely a business one. When British interests declined to meet the German terms China accepted the latter, claiming that the alleged agreement of 1905 was only the personal assurance of the then viceroy, Chang Chih Tung, that British money would be favored, but not binding on the central government, which the British concede.

Chinese officials regard the German defection as the dawn of an era more favorable for borrowing and freed from onerous terms and conditions. The British believe that Germany's chances are best for the navy loan, which the British have until now confidently expected to issue.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON. — "Way Down East," "CASTLE SQUARE" — "The Lighting Conductor."

COLONIAL. — "The Prima Donna."

MAJESTIC. — "Lady Frederick."

KEITH'S. — "Vaudville."

MAJESTIC. — "The Witching Hour."

ORPHEUM. — "Vaudville."

PARK. — "Flame."

TREMONT. — "Kitty Grey."

NEW YORK. — "The Goddess of Reason."

EMPIRE. — "What Every Woman Knows."

GARDEN. — "The Traveling Salesman."

GERRICK. — "The Patriot."

GERMAN. — (Irving place) — "The Open Door."

GERMAN (Madison ave. and 50th) — Konrad Dreher in repertoire.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. — "The Man of the Hour."

WILSON. — "A Woman's Way."

HAMMERSTEIN'S. — "Vaudville."

HERALD. — "A Woman of Mystery."

HIPPODROME. — "Spectacles."

HUDSON. — "The Third Degree."

KNICKERBOKER. — "The Fair Co-Ed."

METROPOLITAN. — "The Fighting Home."

BIJOU. — "A Gentleman from Mississippi."

BLANEY'S. — "Vaudville."

CAROUSEL. — "Haydn."

CRITERION. — "The Richest Girl."

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METROPOLITAN.</

Leading Events in Athletic World—Fourteen Cars Finish

ONE BOSTON TEAM TAKES FIELD FOR PRACTISE WORK

Regulars of Boston National League Squad Again Defeat Substitutes in Close Seven-Inning Match.

AMERICANS REST

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—A radical change in the training plans of the Boston Americans has been decided upon by Manager Lake. On account of the poor condition of the grounds here, due to excessive rains, the squad will leave a week earlier than had been planned. Games have been scheduled with Memphis for March 20 and 21 and the team will not return here after these games, but will continue its practise at that place.

No game or practise was held Thursday. The grounds were in no shape for outdoor work and Lake refused to take any chances with his players until conditions improve. He now has 27 men in his squad and he is not in any hurry to release any of them. It is his intention to carry at least 25 of the men until well into the playing season.

AUGUSTA, Ga.—The regulars and substitutes of the Boston National League squad held another practise game Thursday and again the team captained by Catcher Graham won from that led by Ball. The score was 6 to 4. The game was a very good one considering the fact that the men have only been playing since Monday. Only four errors were made in all and, although the pitchers did not indulge much in curves, the players showed that they were able to hit swift balls in good style.

REGULARS.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Starr, ss.....	2	0	0	0	1	0	0
Stens, 1b.....	2	2	1	2	0	0	0
Beck, cf.....	2	2	1	3	2	0	0
Bowerman, 2b.....	3	1	3	5	1	4	0
Ferguson, 3b.....	3	0	1	3	1	1	0
Lindner, rf.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chappell, rf, p.....	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Graham, c, rf.....	2	0	0	0	0	2	3
Tuckey, p, rf.....	3	1	0	0	0	1	0
Totals.....	23	6	8	13	21	10	0

SUBSTITUTES.

	AB	R	1B	TB	PO	A	E
Thomas, 2b.....	3	1	1	0	5	1	0
Dahlen, 3b.....	3	1	2	1	1	0	0
Smith, if.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donahue, if.....	3	0	0	0	3	0	0
McCarty, rf.....	3	0	1	1	2	0	0
White, cf.....	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Ball, 1b.....	2	1	1	2	1	0	0
Boutles, ss, p.....	3	0	1	2	1	0	0
Mattern, p, rf.....	3	1	2	1	2	0	1
Totals.....	27	4	12	13	18	11	4
Innings.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Regulars.....	1	0	3	0	2	0	6
Substitutes.....	0	0	1	2	0	1	1

TWO-BASE HITS—LINDMAN, Ball, THREE-BASE HITS—MCARTY, Dahlen, First base—Star, Stens, Bowerman, First base on balls—Off Tuckey, 1; off Chappell, 2; off Mattern, 1; off Boutles, 1. Struck out—By Tuckey, 2; by Mattern, 1. Double play—Ferguson to Star, passed ball—Smith, Umstres—Dovey and Castro.

MAY HELP TRAIN SCHOOL OARSMEN

Ex-Captain Richardson to Take Plan Before the Harvard Rowing Committee for Action.

Ex-Captain John Richardson, Jr., of the Harvard varsity crew and himself an old schoolboy oarsman, is trying to interest the Harvard rowing committee in assisting the school crews in their training.

In past years the Boston Athletic Association and Union Boat Club have done much for the sport. Richardson recently called a meeting of the head masters, or those schools directly interested in rowing at the Union Boat Club. Four schools were represented, Noble & Greenough, Roxbury Latin, Brookline High and English High. There were present also George B. Morison and George W. Beals, president and secretary, respectively, of the B. A. A. and Dr. Hugh Cabot of the Union Boat Club.

Recommendations were heard from the different representatives. These were noted, and Richardson will bring them up at a meeting of the Harvard rowing committee. The Interscholastic Rowing Association will, probably, meet next week and formulate its plans for the season, at which time it is expected Richardson will make his report of the action of the Harvard rowing committee.

BOWLERS HOLD BUSINESS MEET

PITTSBURG, Pa.—Delegates and alternates to the American Bowling Congress meet this afternoon to elect a successor to President August Herrmann of Cincinnati, who has announced that he will not be a candidate for reelection. It is also likely that the meeting place for the 1910 tournament will be named at this meeting. Although it is the consensus of opinion here today that if Herrmann is nominated he will not refuse to serve, a number of the delegates have begun work for Robert Bryson of Indianapolis as his successor.

Today is another full day of bowling for the contestants. The first squad took the contestants at 8 this morning and the last of the rolling for the day will not be over before midnight.

The leaders in the several events follow:

Salwe vs. Freymann, Tarkakower vs. Rubinsteiner, Snosko-Borowski vs. Fleischmann, Speyer vs. Schlechter, Lasker vs. Teichmann, Peiss vs. Cohn, Burn vs. Dus-Chotimirski, Mieses vs. Duras, Spielmann vs. Bernstein, Vidmar a bye.

STANDING OF FIRST TEN.

	Won	Lost
Rubinstein	14	3
Lasker	13½	3½
Peiss	11	6
Duras	10	7
Bernstein	9½	7½
Teichmann	9	7
Cohn	8½	7½
Mieses	8½	8½
Periss	8	8
Tarkakower	8	9

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DECLARES END OF MOTHS IS IN SIGHT

NEWTON.—"Although an area of 2287 square miles in extent along the coast of Massachusetts from Newburyport to Cape Cod is infested with the gypsy and brown-tail moths, in Newton we now have them under control, and with the superior equipment at our disposal we hope to have them practically exterminated next fall," said Charles L. Bucknam, city forester of Newton, in an address on that subject before the Waban Village Improvement Association Thursday evening in Waban Hall. Continuing he said:

"Newton will spend this year in extermination work \$150,000; \$62,500 of this will be furnished by the city, \$25,000 to \$30,000 by the United States government, \$20,000 to \$25,000 by the state and the remainder will be received from private individuals, whose property is treated by the city's workmen. We now have nine crews at work containing 110 men and would use more if we could get capable ones. Our 'climbers,' those who climb the trees for the purpose of getting at the moth nests, come from Newton, Medford, Waltham, Arlington, Malden and other places and they have no easy job."

"We are putting burlap on the trees in sections where it is most needed and a band of 'tanglefoot' on most of the trees over the entire city; we will also spray them with arsenate of lead, using for that purpose four power sprayers of 10 horsepower, each capable of throwing a stream of poison 90 feet in the air."

"Though by doing extermination work for private individuals the city is losing money, still eventually that method will prove much the best, as under the present arrangement work is done in a uniform manner which if left to the citizen would probably be done in a more or less haphazard way."

TELLS WOMAN'S NEED FOR VOTE

"Woman is the complement of man and her proper place is the home, but women need to vote for the same reason that men need to vote," said Mrs. George F. Lowell, president of the Newton Equal Suffrage League, in an address delivered before the league Thursday evening at Newtonton on the question of "Why Woman Needs to Vote."

Mrs. Lowell continued: "Woman is held responsible for the morals and education of her offspring, and she needs the vote to protect her home and children from the vicious influences in the country."

"Many of our laws are unjust to women and children, and in order to remedy this evil women should have a vote. For instance—a man, whether a father or not, can vote to license a drinking saloon in his town or city, where his children may be ruined, mentally and morally, but the mother is not allowed to express her opinion by vote. It is just to women, who are most affected from this cause?"

"The law sends a man away for 90 days to some reformatory or prison because he has committed a misdemeanor. There the government provides him with shelter and food, while the wife must struggle to provide for his children during his imprisonment. We claim that this man should be compelled to work at hard labor for our government and the value of his labor be sent to his family. Women need the vote to regulate these conditions so as affect them, their children and their homes."

During the discussion that followed Mrs. Lowell's remarks a question was asked as to the effect upon men and women in Australia since women were granted a vote. Mrs. Harriet A. Edger said that the effect had been so good that the United States had adopted some of their reforms.

MRS. H. JACOBS HEADS CHAPTER

Delivery Munroe Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, elected Mrs. Hale Jacobs of Malden regent of the chapter on Thursday. The other officials elected are: Vice-regent, Mrs. Francis Dana of Everett; secretary, Mrs. Sarah F. Sargent of Malden; treasurer, Mrs. Wilmet R. Evans of Everett; historian, Miss C. P. Parker of Melrose. The executive committee consists of Mrs. F. M. Goss and Mrs. George Emerson of Melrose, Mrs. G. W. Whittemore and Miss Mabel E. Beers of Everett, Mrs. G. H. Jackson, Mrs. George Kirschner and Mrs. William A. Jackson of Malden.

COLE CRITICIZES CHARTER DRAFT

"Lack of confidence that the people would not reelect at the end of two years a mayor who had properly administered the affairs is not creditable to the voters of Boston," declared John N. Cole, former speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, apropos of the proposed four-year term, in an address Thursday evening before 150 members of the Carter class at the East Boston Methodist Bethel, East Boston, on "Reminiscences of Service in the Legislature."

MELROSE TAXES SOAR THIS YEAR

Because of an increase of \$20,000 in the appropriations for running the departments of the city of Melrose, the city will this year face an increased tax rate. The increase will amount to over a dollar on each \$1000 valuation above the tax of last year.

Legislation at the State House

PROHIBITION REPORT GREAT SURPRISE AT STATE HOUSE TODAY

The subject of the most lively interest at the State House today is the report of the committee on constitutional amendments on the resolve to submit to the people the question of prohibiting by constitutional amendment the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in this state.

It was supposed on the part of some that when the resolution comes up late this afternoon it would be referred directly to the committee on ways and means, but at the clerk's office this morning this rumor is denied. Legislation affecting state revenue is considered by the ways and means committee after it has been reported by the first committee handling it and before it really goes into the House calendar for debate.

While it is true that under the present law the state receives one fourth of the money paid all over the commonwealth for liquor licenses, it is ruled that it would be carrying the point too far to refer the matter now to the ways and means committee.

It is inferred that if the resolution goes through this year this course might be pursued when it comes before the Legislature for the second time, a year from now. The process of amending the state constitution is for two Legislatures in succession to adopt the proposed amendment and then for the people to vote on it the following fall. It will therefore, should it succeed in getting through the present Legislature, have to be considered again.

Elizabeth P. Gordon and others were the signers to a petition for this amendment, which was given a hearing on Feb. 24. It was regarded as the annual attempt by many, and so not considered any more seriously than in other years, the committee's report in its favor therefor is unexpected.

No attempt has been made to secure constitutional prohibition in this state since 1889, when a similar amendment was rejected by the people by a majority of almost 50,000.

Prohibition was carried for Massachusetts in 1852 and was voted down in 1868 by a majority of about 70,000. A license law was then in effect for one year. A prohibitory law (statutory and not constitutional) prohibition) was passed in 1869 and remained until 1875. From 1875 to 1881 there was a general license law, with license commissions throughout the state. In 1881 came the local option law, which is now in force.

The committee on constitutional amendments is composed of Senators Mulligan of Natick (Senate chairman), Evans of Everett, and Butler of Boston, Representatives Brown of Medford (House chairman), Burnett of Melrose, Holman of Attleboro, Adams of Agawam, Priest of Haverhill, and Greenleaf, Hatton and Coogan of Boston. Senator Butler and Representative Hatton voted in the negative, with Representative Adams reserving the right to dissent.

John D. Long, president of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, declined to make a statement regarding the action of the committee until he knew more of the particulars. The W. C. T. U. people are glad of it, as expressed by its state treasurer, Mrs. Isabella A. Morse. President Frank L. Young of the Massachusetts No-License Association, says he does not wish to speak for publication until he has learned more.

EDUCATION BOARD MEMBER OPPOSES COMMISSION PLAN

The committee on education completed a hearing this morning on the bill to consolidate the state board of education and the commission on industrial education. Albert E. Winship, a member of the board of education, was given an opportunity to oppose the bill. Mr. Winship's argument was largely a defense of the present board. He admitted that educational progress is of more importance than the wishes of any member of either board, but insisted that such an historic body as the Massachusetts board of education should not be abolished except after thorough study by a commission of experts.

He criticised the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce for their advocacy of the referendum on the Boston charter bill and opposition to a delay of even a year on this proposition. He objected to the contentions that the board has accomplished nothing worth while in recent years; he declared that the first expert study of the schools of the leading states and cities of the union will soon be published, and that it will show by every test that Massachusetts is in advance of every other state, and the five leading cities of the country in educational matters are in Massachusetts.

The Rev. Edward Cummings favored the consolidation; he said Massachusetts is behind the other states and other countries, because industrial education has been neglected. Under the present system the schools of Massachusetts practice "sink children for the vocations of life, with the result that they are forced to leave the small towns, which they

BILL FOR POPULAR EXPRESSION UPON U. S. SENATORSHIP

Senator James F. Shaw was before the committee on election laws this morning in support of his bill to provide that for the purpose of affording members of the Legislature information as to the preference of party voters for candidates for United States senator, the names of candidates for the position of United States senator shall be printed upon the official ballots of the respective political parties.

At every state election next preceding the election of a United States senator by the Legislature of Massachusetts, according to this bill, there shall be placed on the ballot by the secretary of the commonwealth, the names of all the candidates for the office of United States senator that have been nominated, and the votes for each candidate shall be counted and returned in the same manner as the votes for other candidates for election to state office.

The bill also provides that secretary of the commonwealth shall transmit duplicate copies of the returns of such vote to the Legislature assembled at its next ensuing session, one of which shall be addressed to the Senate and the other to the House of Representatives. Immediately after the organization of such bodies the President and speaker shall open and lay the same before the separate houses when assembled to elect a United States senator, as now required by act of Congress. It shall be the duty of each presiding officer to announce the candidate for senator having the highest number of votes of each political party, and thereupon the Legislature shall proceed upon the election of a United States senator as required by the acts of Congress and the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

In the event of no nomination being made, it is further provided that any number of legal voters, but not less than 500, who are members of the same political party, may petition for the placing of the name of a candidate on the ballot, who shall be the candidate of their political party.

Senator Shaw's bill carries the referendum, to be submitted to the people at the next state election, on the acceptance or rejection of the act, should the bill be enacted by the Legislature.

OPPOSERS OF BILLS CONFUSED BY NEW HEARINGS TACTICS

Persons appearing before legislative committees at the State House this year in opposition to various bills have been encountering a maneuver which has left them in confusion every time it has been employed.

One of the long established rules under which the Legislature does business is that petitioner shall submit a copy of a bill carrying out the ideas which they wish the General Court to enact into law. These bills are printed in large numbers and are generally distributed by those interested to others likely to be interested in the proposed measure.

When the date of the hearing arrives the room will be full of people who are there to contend against the measure, some feature or other being specially objectionable to them.

The petitioner is heard first and he will announce that the printed bill is one that was hurriedly drawn up in order to get the matter into the Legislature.

It is but a rough draft, and he would like to submit a new draft which carries out his ideas in better form.

The new draft is read. It has possibly eliminated some of the objectionable features or rearranged them in different order or with a somewhat different bearing upon other sections so that the opposition is confused or disarmed. They undertake to oppose the bill in its original draft, but at every point are met with the claim that it is different now.

Of course the proper course would be to ask for a postponement in order that the new draft may be printed and examined. The committees, however, are being urged by both presiding officers to refuse to grant postponements so that the inventors of this new idea in presenting a case are getting a decided advantage.

He criticised the Merchants' Association and Chamber of Commerce for their advocacy of the referendum on the Boston charter bill and opposition to a delay of even a year on this proposition.

Mrs. Lucy Page of Boston opposed the bill. She believed the education of children should be left to educators, and not turned over to business men, many of whom have not even a grammar school education.

Hannah T. Stenauer believed Massachusetts schools have reached a high plane under the state board of education and the system should not be disturbed. The hearing was closed.

DECISION FAVORS TOWN.

Judge Lowell, in the United States circuit court, has directed a verdict in favor of the town of Williamsburg, in the suit of Jehiel Vaughn, to recover \$15,000 for alleged breach of contract.

DIVIDES OVER BIG GIFT TO METHUEN

The fact that Edward F. Searles of Methuen has seen fit to give that town a present of some \$66,000, after the assessors there had successfully contended against the state tax commissioner over the question of raising the valuation of Mr. Searles' personal property from \$80,000 to \$10,000, is proving a disturbing element with some of the members of the committee on taxation.

At the time that Tax Commissioner William D. T. Treffry of Marblehead made his report to the Legislature he referred to it in a way that left the matter open for the committee to make any report it saw fit. The commissioner contended that the new law under which supervisors of assessors were provided and their duties defined gave him the power to instruct local assessors to increase valuations.

The attorney-general, however, has ruled that the language of the new law is not sufficiently clear to make it safe for the state to contest the matter in the courts. This state of things will be referred to the committee on taxation, which has the authority to report any change it thinks advisable.

It is while the matter is in this precarious stage that Mr. Searles announces his gift, and this new feature does not meet with the hearty approval of some of the members of the committee.

The subject has not yet been assigned for a hearing, but when it is, an attempt will be made to have the Methuen assessors appear before the committee. They can only request their presence now, but it is possible for the House to vote to give the committee power to summons witnesses.

WEST POINTERS RECEIVE BIBLES

WEST POINT, N. Y.—Each of the 103 members of the graduating class of the United States military academy is the recipient of a Bible, the presentation being made by the Rev. Dr. Judson Swift, secretary of the American Tract Society, assisted by the Rev. Edward S. Travers, secretary of the academy, and the Rev. Dr. Edgar Whitaker Work, rector of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of New York City.

Two of the cadets receiving Bibles are Chinese admitted to West Point by special act of Congress, who have embraced Christianity since their enrolment at the academy.

HELPERS OF MARK TWAIN WILL WED

REDDING, Conn.—That business and romance are not incompatible in the household of Samuel L. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, was ascertained today when the announcement was made of the engagement of Miss Isabel V. Lyon, social secretary to the humorist, to Ralph Ashcroft, Mr. Clemens' business secretary.

The marriage will take place in the near future and will not interfere with their relative positions in the Twain household.

GRANGE PROGRAM OF VITAL TOPICS

LOWELL, Mass.—Pomona Grange meeting at Concord on Wednesday, March 24, is likely to be a very interesting meeting, as some subjects of vital importance to the members will be discussed by those competent to handle the questions from study and experience.

"What Is the Best Roofing for Farmers to Use on Houses and Large Barns?" will be one subject discussed, and reports from the members of the varieties of covering they have used will be interesting. "The Milk Question" will be discussed and E. O. Patch will be the principle speaker.

"Where Women Usually Waste in Housekeeping," with the speaker T. M. Barry, and "Where Men Usually Waste in Farming," the speaker to be Mrs. Clara E. Barry, will furnish instruction for "how others see us" and no doubt will give some very pleasing humor.

"Three Years in Jamaica," by Mrs. Abel L. Stevens will prove interesting. "Emigration," discussed by Edward B. Caloger, and readings by Mrs. Julia Hosmer, with music by Acton Grange members will fill out the meeting.

HARVARD CLUBS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual elections of the Harvard music clubs, held at Harvard University Thursday evening, resulted as follows:

Freshman Banjo Club—President, L. D. Smith of Chicago; secretary, J. G. Gilhey of Watertown; leader, J. W. Bowen of Fall River.

University Banjo Club—President, C. H. Wolfe '10 of Pittsburgh; secretary, D. J. Witmer '10 of Winchester; leader, C. F. Massey '10 of Rochester, Minn.

The following men have been elected as members of the Glee Club: F. L. Foster '10, J. A. Paine '09, H. M. Pirnie '10, J. S. Reed '10, H. Rogers '10, R. V. White '09, P. Wyman '10.

The Banjo Club has elected the following members: E. E. Bennett '10, J. S. Reed '10, S. S. Shep '09, M. M. Warren '10, D. J. Witmer '10.

EX-GOVERNOR HANLY TO SPEAK.

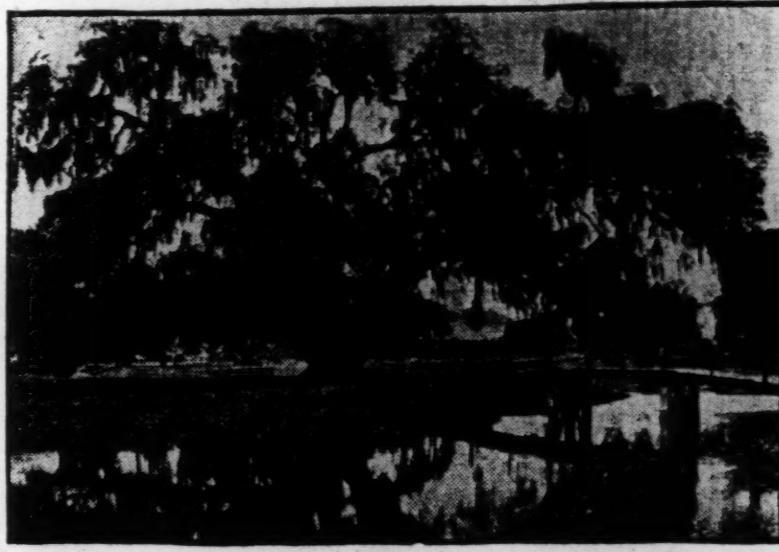
LOWELL, Mass.—Ex-Gov. J. Frank Hanly of Indiana, will speak at the Y. M. C. A. men's meeting at Hathaway's Theater next Sunday evening at 8 o'clock. His topic will be "The Irrepressible Conflict."

New Orleans to Be Beautified Metropolis

NEW ORLEANS—New Orleans today

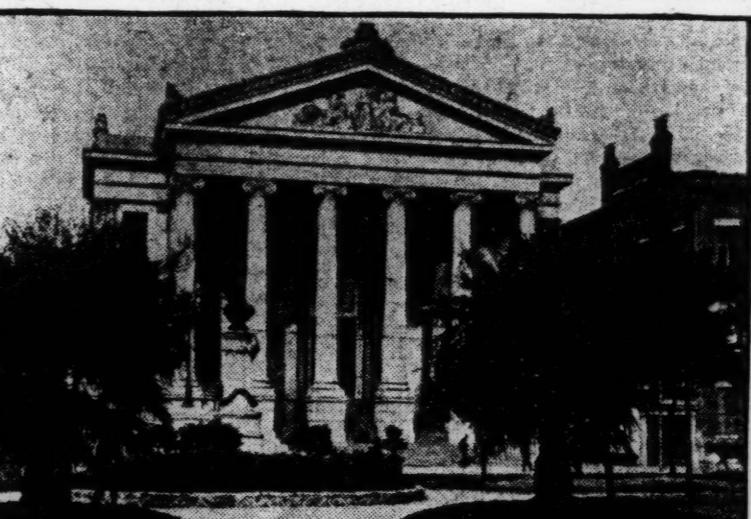
is one of the few cities in the United States without suburbs, a fact which is due largely to the marshy character of the terrain on which the city was built and which immediately surrounds it. With the influx of population which it is conceded is bound to come with the opening of the Panama canal, and which will begin some time previous to the opening of that waterway, there will be a demand for additional territory to accommodate the new arrivals, who are expected to constitute an important portion of the permanent population of the city.

Already extensive preparations have been undertaken for furnishing accommodations for these expected arrivals. One local corporation has acquired over 3000 acres of land immediately adjoining the built up portion of the city, along the new basin canal and the Bayou St. John, and extending to Lake Ponchartrain. This land was surveyed and platted into city lots years ago, but has been allowed to lie idle until recent years, when the construction of the new



CITY PARK IN NEW ORLEANS.

The photograph represents a gigantic live oak overspreading a picturesque lagoon.



NEW ORLEANS CITY HALL.

It stands by itself among civic edifices and is much admired for its architectural beauties.

ROOSEVELT WILL PREVENT BEING FOLLOWED IN AFRICA

NEW YORK—The New York Herald today in a despatch from Oyster Bay, L. I., says:

"Mr. Roosevelt asked that all newspapers ask people to desist from writing letters or sending telegrams to him in the future.

"I have received no less than 3000 letters and telegrams since my arrival here a week ago. It is impossible to answer them all," he said.

The entire town is enthusiastic over the reception to Mr. and

BOND ISSUE IS NOW TALKED TO MEET NATION'S DEFICIT

(Continued from Page One.)

debt carried 3 per cent interest. The use of this privilege was not rendered necessary during the war. During the financial depression of 1907, however, a number of certificates were issued for a period of 60 days to tide over the emergency.

In its efforts to supply the government revenue, the ways and means committee has provided that about \$65,000,000 or \$70,000,000 be raised by special taxation and the balance needed will, it is expected, be provided by the customs revenue. Some of this revenue, however, will be slow in coming into the treasury. As the bill now stands, for instance, it provides a tax of four cents a pound on coffee, which is considered to be good for \$40,000,000 a year. It is understood, however, that a year or more must elapse before the treasury profits from this tax.

Other taxes to be levied by the bill as reported to the House are expected to be an increase of from \$25 to \$50 on licenses for retail liquor dealers, taxes on bank checks, property transfers, cigarettes and on inheritances. A rise of 50 cents per barrel may also be made on the tax on beer.

Iron ore is to be placed on the free list. The imports of ore in 1907 amounted to 511,000 tons on which the

MILWAUKEE WINS GRAIN RATE CASE

WASHINGTON—The interstate commerce commission, in an opinion handed down Thursday afternoon by Commissioner Harlin, holds it to be unlawful for railroads to so adjust their rate schedules as to force commodities into a particular city or port.

The case was that of the chamber of commerce of Milwaukee against the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroads. The complaint charged that cheaper rates were given on grain from the West and Northwest to Chicago than to Milwaukee.

BACON IS FAVORED FOR PARIS POST

WASHINGTON—Friends of Robert Bacon, formerly secretary of state, confidently expect that he will be chosen to represent the United States as ambassador to France. It is said that the post has been offered to him by President Taft and that Mr. Bacon will accept.

Mr. Bacon speaks French fluently and would find his work more to his liking in a country where he thoroughly understands the language. Being a man of wealth and having been assistant secretary of state for several years, and thus experienced in diplomatic matters, he has for some time been prominent among the candidates for European missions.

Compromise Is Proposed by Insurgents Over Rules

WASHINGTON—The insurgent Republicans are reported to have proposed a compromise to President Taft on the matter of the House rules, which, if accepted, will insure harmony in the extra session of Congress meets.

According to the proposed compromise, the insurgents will be allowed a voice in the appointment of a special committee to consider the question of the revision of the rules, the committee to report in December. At the beginning of the extra session only the big committees, such as the ways and means, the committee on mileage and the committee on the census, which had to consider the census bill, will be appointed.

Mr. Cannon is to be reelected speaker without Republican opposition.

Wickersham Asks for Data in All the Rebate Cases

WASHINGTON—Attorney-General Wickersham has directed the preparation of a statement of all cases being prosecuted under the Elkins act, particularly those against the Standard Oil Company. District Attorney Sims and Assistant Attorney Wilkerson, who had charge of the Chicago rebate case, will leave shortly for Washington to confer with the attorney-general.

It is understood that Mr. Wickersham intends to push all prosecutions in which he finds the evidence sufficient, but to order dismissed any cases where "it is improbable, on account of lack of proof."

Entire New Taft Cabinet Meets and Is Photographed

WASHINGTON—The first meeting of the entire new Taft cabinet was held today. Secretary of War Jacob M. Dickinson, of Tennessee, the last to take the oath of office, having been sworn in a few minutes before the meeting convened. In celebration of the event a flashlight photograph was taken of the cabinet seated around the long leather topped table, with the President in the seat of honor.

Torpedo Fleet Commander Is Made Chief of Bureau

WASHINGTON—Lieutenant Commander Hutch L. Cone, was today appointed chief of the bureau of steam engineering, of the navy department by Secretary Myer. He achieved a record as commander of the second torpedo flotilla on its voyage last year to the Pacific coast, in advance of the fleet and was appointed fleet engineer when the battleships left San Francisco for their trip across the Pacific.

COUPLER GIVEN RECEPTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Franklin P. Shumway of Melrose gave a reception Thursday to Mr. and Mrs. Willis P. Shumway, who were married in New York on Feb. 10. There were present nearly 400 guests from Greater Boston, New York and Philadelphia.

Pottsville Coal Shafts Are Deepest in America

POTTSVILLE, Pa.—The two shafts of the Pottsville colliery are 1586 feet deep, and are the deepest coal shafts yet sunk in the United States. They were sunk by the Reading Coal & Iron Company mining engineer, Col. Henry Pleasant, a man famous in the history of the civil war.

It was in the late '70s when President Franklin B. Gowen, who was casting about for some means to impress European capitalists with the vast resources and fertility of the coal field, conceived the plan, and Colonel Pleasant carried it into execution.

When the boring began it was expected to cut the mammoth vein at a depth of about 500 feet. In a neighboring tunnel this seam was cut at a distance of 700 feet. That some mistake was made in the location of these shafts is true, but that the skill of the civil

engineers received a revenue of a little over \$200,000. This amount will be saved to the iron masters and the imports will be largely increased.

The lumber men seek better terms than the committee thus far has voted to give them. As it stands, the lumbermen are striving earnestly to get a rate of at least \$1.50.

There was no particular contest over wool, because it interests such a great number of farmers. The only changes that have been made have been to arrange the rates on different classes of wool, so as to make them uniform.

The meat trust and the stock men will depend upon the Senate to restore the tariff on hides, which has been removed by the House committee.

It is said that the bill will show an increase in the tariff on pottery that will be accomplished by either increasing the rate or by improving the method of getting the true valuation of imports. The tariff will be raised on window glass and reduced on plate glass. The rate on rails, it is stated, will be reduced from \$7 to \$3.50 and other steel products in proportion.

Washington Briefs

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Carr of Boston were dinner guests at the White House Thursday night.

The President and Mrs. Taft will hold their first formal reception in the White House this afternoon to the diplomatic corps.

After a hard day's work at his desk, President Taft late Thursday mounted his riding horse "Sterrett" and spent nearly two hours in the saddle.

Assistant Secretary of State William Phillips and his mother, Mrs. John C. Phillips of Boston, entertained at dinner Thursday evening in honor of their house guest, Miss Palfrey.

Under the guidance of Mrs. William H. Taft and Miss Ann Morgan, daughter of J. P. Morgan, a meeting to discuss the welfare of working women will be held at the public library March 19.

For the first time since the Sampson-Schley controversy, when the administration favored the Sampson side, Admiral Schley Thursday called on the President of the United States. He said he called merely to pay his respects.

TAFT WOULD VETO "SPOILS" BILL

WASHINGTON—The desire of those members of Congress who want appointments to the census bureau based on the "spoils system" will not be realized. Roosevelt killed a bill containing that provision and Taft has let it be known that he will veto the bill if it is passed again and sent to him for signature.

HARDWARE MEN PLAN BUSY DAY

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The delegates to the annual convention of the New England Hardware Dealers Association started today's routine with a visit to the extensive factory at Chicopee of the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Company. They assembled at 9 a.m. in Cooley's Hotel where they were met by representatives of the company who acted as hosts. Special cars traversed a circuitous route so as to give the delegates a glimpse of the census bill, will be appointed.

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TYPICAL VIEWS AT POTTSVILLE.

The upper picture is a car about to enter a hillside shaft and the lower shows "breaker" boys at work.

It has demonstrated for all time what a geological freak of nature may do in thrusting the synclinal and anticlinal axes, from their natural vertical positions into oblique measures, and that although the shafts may be located in the center of one of these basins on the surface, by the time they reach the bottom they may be several hundred feet away from the desired synclinal axis.

Expert engineers have said that the seven-foot vein alone is capable of producing 500 tons of coal a day. The four-foot vein also is in a good workable condition. This basin has not been disturbed, and when it is considered in a distance of nearly eight miles in air line there have been a continuous line of eight slopes running east and west, all working this coal field and these same red and white ash veins. In this whole distance the pitch does not vary five degrees. The crushing of the veins in this coal saddle was a freak of nature.

With the exhaustion of the shallow coal measures of the northern coal fields engineers was only the result of folly is not true. Parties often inquire: "Why are these shafts not producing coal?" Simply because the time has not yet arrived for the company to mine from such a depth as long as it has other more productive seams nearer the surface.

Through all of the coal seams contained in the upper coal series, with the exception of the one known as the Sand Rock vein, the borings were sunk, cutting 12 seams of coal of various thickness in the descent.

What is known as the anticlinal axis was passed at the depth of 400 feet, and the synclinal axis struck the measures reversed. The Primrose and Big Diamond seams, with seven and 14 feet each of good coal, alone would have made the mine productive, but the borings of the diamond drill stuck when the mammoth vein of 27 feet of good coal was reached, and the boring was discontinued.

No two mining critics have agreed as to where this colliery should have been located. Some say east, others west, and some north of its present position.

MISS BARRYMORE WEDS AT EASTER

Russell Griswold Colt, the fiance of Miss Ethel Barrymore, stated in an interview at the Bellevue that the wedding would occur at Easter.

Miss Barrymore leaves the stage during that week, which gives us a honeymoon of seven days. The wedding will take place in New York and the honeymoon will be spent there.

When asked if he approved of Miss Barrymore continuing her career on the stage, he replied, "Yes, as far as I can say. I see no reason for a woman of ability giving up a career that she takes interest and pleasure in. However, I shall let that all rest with Miss Barrymore's figures.

Councilman Harding secured the passage of an order requiring the street commissioners to submit to the council all the facts concerning the laying out and acceptance of Ipswich, Jersey, Peterboro and Queensbury streets in Back Bay.

Councilman Fitzgerald of Ward 14 introduced an amendment to the ordinances, prohibiting the use of school buildings for polling places on primary and election days.

The hearing on the removal of the elevated structure on Washington street between Carter and Dudley streets was indefinitely postponed.

TECH'S NEW HEAD IN BOSTON TODAY

Dr. Richard C. MacLaurin of Columbia University and president-elect of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, today is attending the meeting of the Technology executive committee of the corporation, to settle the date of his inauguration.

At tonight's meeting of the students of Technology Lieut. W. B. Tandy of the battleship Vermont will speak on the cruise of the fleet around the world.

YALE TO CLAIM TAFT FOR A DAY

NEW HAVEN—President Taft is to attend the March meeting of the Yale corporation of which he is a fellow, on Friday, March 19, and will be the guest of the alumni of New York city at a banquet that evening at the Waldorf. More than 1000 of the Yale alumni have already indicated their desire to attend.

The first attempt to rescue the stranded steamer H. F. Dimock, which is ashore off Orleans, will be made at high tide this afternoon by the fleet of wrecking tugs and the revenue cutter Gresham. Should today's attempts to float the Dimock prove fruitless, the cargo will be jettisoned and she will then be floated and towed to Boston, her home port.

STEAMER BURNS AT WHARF.

BALTIMORE, Md.—The steamer Love-

"RECALL" CAMPAIGN INTEREST IN LOS ANGELES AT HIGH PITCH

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The campaign to recall Mayor Arthur C. Harper and to elect former County Supervisor George Alexander in his place was a contest between the Municipal League, comprising the most representative business and professional men in Los Angeles—the so-called "good citizenship" element—which is backing Mr. Alexander, and the element dominated by the political and railroad influence, and the men who support the liquor traffic and its allied institutions.

This is the first time in the history of any large American municipality that the recall has been instituted against a mayor considered unworthy of his office and false to his public trust.

At Los Angeles the recall is a strong force for good government. It has proved effective in curbing city officials who misuse their power.

In 1903 the people of Los Angeles, in forming a new charter, desired some provision embodied that would safeguard the city's interests against dishonest public officials.

Unsatisfactory et al. official might by delay and intrigue remain in office.

So the people voted—5 to 1 to embody the recall provision in the charter of their city.

From the grand jury room, consisted of a majority report and a minority report.

The majority report was a combination of whitewash and incriminations,

which was understood to be a compromise between two factions of the grand jury,

one of which sought to indict and the other to whitewash.

The report severally arraigned the mayor, chief of police,

certain police commissioners and other city officials.

The minority report mentioned Chief of Police Ed Kern, since appointed to the board of public works by Mayor Harper.

The Herald and the Express printed daily exposures of how municipal officials had protected vice in the city.

During these exposures several citizens' meetings were held by members of the Chamber of Commerce, Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, Municipal League and the City Club, an influential body of business and professional men.

The recall petition was started Jan. 26, and soon signed by over 10,000 qualified voters of Los Angeles.

This petition was filed with the city council, and March 26 was set by that body as the date for the recall election.

REFORM ELEMENT LACKING IN CABINET, ASSERTS MR. BRYAN

LINCOLN, Neb.—Mr. Bryan is caustic in his criticism in today's Commoner of Mr. Taft's cabinet. He says:

"Does the President's cabinet strike you as a reform cabinet?

"Secretary of State Knox, ex-attorney for the steel trust. After conference with Mr. Frick, he as attorney-general advises the killing of the only anti-trust bill passed by the House in recent years.

Is he likely to encourage the President to attack the trusts?

"Secretary of War Dickinson, attorney for the Illinois Central railroad, an ex-Democrat, drawn away from his party by his corporate connections.

"Secretary of the Treasury MacVeagh, ex-Democrat, who left the party when the party separated from Wall street.

"Attorney-General Wickes, not known for any activity in connection with regulations for railroads or the prosecution of monopolies of a national character.

"When has a chief executive selected a more conservative cabinet? There are no reformers in it. The progressive element of the Republican party is as completely ignored as was the progressive element by Mr. Cleveland during his second administration. Will the result be the same?

"Mr. Taft's secretary of commerce and labor, the official who will be in charge of the work of gathering information concerning the trusts, is Charles Nagel of St. Louis. Mr. Nagel was at the time of his selection for the cabinet attorney for the Standard Oil Company."

After quoting a newspaper prediction of some months ago as to Nagel's coming appointment Mr. Bryan continues:

"It is plain that all that was necessary to secure for this Standard

THE HOUSEKEEPER

Hints That May Help.

A DRESSING JACKET.

The simple dressing jacket is the one that most women prefer and here is a model that is becoming and satisfactory to the wearer, yet which involves very little labor in the making. Dotted lawn trimmed with embroidered banding is the material shown in the illustration, but there are a great many washable ones and challis, cashmere and the simple Japanese silks are much used for jackets of the sort. Long sleeves make one of 34 to 44 bust.



6244
Dressing Jacket.

street, representing the Western Land & Timber Company, Limited. He will give all inquirers information as to these wonderful lands and their possibilities as investments.

—oo—

No straining or thickening is required when preparing soup from Dart's pea and bean flour. More than this, the prepared flour will make four or five times the amount of soup that can be made in the old way. There are five kinds, white bean, black turtle, green pea, yellow pea, and lentil. A trial package may be had for 20 cents postpaid of Dart's Cereal Company, 472 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

—oo—

An excellent roast of sirloin beef is to be had at 20 cents a pound at the Manhattan Market, 502-612 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge. This is but one of the many good things offered in this excellent store. Free delivery is offered in the Back Bay, West Somerville, Allston, Brighton, Brookline, Watertown and Cambridge. An excellent telephone service is maintained for the benefit of customers.

—oo—

The sectional bookcases of the Globewine Company not only add beauty to the environment of a home, but also promote interest in good literature and encourage refinement. An illustrated catalog may be had from any of the company's branches.

—oo—

Meyer, Jonasson & Company, Tremont and Boylston streets, announce the most important waist sale in the entire retail history of that firm. Through cooperation with four of New York's manufacturers of highest grade waists, customers are offered an opportunity to purchase a supply of new waists at the net cost to manufacturer. These waists come in the best qualities of lawns and batistes, handsomely embroidered or lace trimmed. The prices range from 90 cents to \$3.95, and their regular price was \$1.50 to \$7.50. Every waist is guaranteed to be of the newest 1909 style, never before shown, and perfect in every particular.

—oo—

Houston's "One-Process" wash dresses are one of the interesting items on the counters on the James A. Houston Company's store, corner Temple place and Washington street. These dresses are charming in effect and distinctive in style, and so well made that they can be worn indoors or out. The reason that these dresses can be sold at the low prices at which they are offered is that they are made by special machinery by a single process.

An extra fine quality striped gingham gown, waist and skirt matched, yoke and collar of eyelet embroidery, latest full plaited skirt, and in colors of navy, light blue, pink and green, at the very low price of \$5.95.

—oo—

Blanchard, King & Company, 250 Boylston street, call special attention to their English cravats. In quality, color, design and assortment they are the best ever shown by this firm. Prices range from \$1 to \$4.50. Particularly choice patterns of shirt fabrics in Scotch madras are shown in the men's custom department.

—oo—

The Henry Siegel Company announces its semi-annual challenge sale, which has been known for many years as one of the greatest value giving events. The company invites comparison of their prices with those of others in all reliable grades of merchandise. Practically all of the merchandise offered consists of new spring goods at prices 10 to 50 per cent lower than the usual figures on goods of equal grade. Those requiring anything new for spring (and who does not?) should pay a visit to the Siegel store this week.

—oo—

Ward's, 57-63 Franklin street, is one of the best places to procure engraved stationery for all occasions—weddings, dances, banquets, programs. The highest grade work is offered at reasonable prices.

—oo—

IN THE SHOPS OF THOSE WHO ADVERTISE WITH US.

Cestus bread is made of the best selected flour that can be obtained. The bread is as delicious and wholesome as can be obtained, and makes unexcelled toast.

—oo—

The sale of last spring's left over overcoats and suits is still going on at Oak Hall, 95-105 Washington street. All the garments are in first class condition, and the great variety provides an excellent opportunity to fit out for the coming season.

—oo—

C. F. Hovey & Co., 33 Summer street, again call attention to their carefully organized mail order department. Purchases to the amount of \$1 are delivered free throughout Massachusetts, and those amounting to \$5 are delivered free throughout New England where there is express. A complete collection of new and staple weaves and colors has been provided for this season in the dress goods department. Broadcloth is to be had in all the new shades of olive, tan, rose, wistaria, helio, chamois, catabawa, pearl, violet, peacock, coral, taupe, blue, in 54-inch widths, at \$2 and \$2.50 per yard. There are new cotton wash goods in madras, fine printed percales, new bordered zephyrs and imported voiles. New shantungs are on view. A particular value in the linen goods department is a French dress liner which has been marked from 75 cents a yard to 50 cents. This comes in eight shades, and is 47 inches wide. Very attractive black lisle stockings are offered in ladies' hose.

—oo—

Mr. W. H. Huyck is at the Hotel Bartol, Huntington avenue and Gainsboro

Theatrical Notes

NEW BANK LAWS FOR CALIFORNIA

Changes Which Become Effective After July First Affords Greater Protection to Depositors.

SAN DIEGO, Cal.—The changes in the banking laws of this state which will be in effect after July 1 will give much greater protection to depositors than the old laws.

A summary of the important changes follows: A new system of bank examination; a specified capital for any new bank; a provision of increase in capital in proportion to the increase in deposits; that real estate holdings shall not exceed the capital stock of the bank; that a bank doing a savings, trust and commercial business must do so under separate departments, and with distinct capital; each director must hold stock in the bank; the restriction of loans on real estate to a 10-year period; real estate loans to be secured by a first lien not to exceed 60 per cent of the market value of the property.

The present state bank commission will be replaced by a superintendent, who must be a banker; an assistant and an attorney.

The new law is directly due to the influence of the State Bankers' Association.

LYNN, Mass.—The Cummings Stock Company, which has been the permanent attraction at Lynn Theater since last summer, will be disbanded next Saturday evening. Ralph E. Cummings, the manager, has an immediate engage-

LOUISIANA TO GET BIG OIL REFINERY

Standard's Subsidiary Company Buys Land Near Baton Rouge to Erect the Largest Plant in the South.

BATON ROUGE, La.—The Standard Oil Company has bought, through one of its subsidiary corporations, 216 acres of land just above this city, upon which to erect a large refinery and distributing plant. A pipe line will be brought down from Caddo and another across from Beaumont, and the finished products will be made ready here for final shipment to domestic and foreign points.

The direct purchasers of the land were Messrs. Towle and Leake, acting for the Prairie Oil Company of Oklahoma, a branch of the Standard; and they demanded immediate possession of the tract. It is stated that at least 1000 workmen, structural iron workers and brickmasons, will be required for a year in the process of building the plant, which will be one of the largest of the kind in the South.

HALF MOON SCENE TO BE REENACTED

CATSKILL, N. Y.—What is expected to be a feature of the coming Hudson-Fulton celebration at this point will be the reenacting of a scene that occurred 300 years ago, when the Half Moon with Henry Hudson on board came to anchor off the mouth of Catskill creek.

The idea is advanced to have 100 members of the local tribe of Red Men in war paint and feathers and in canoes sail out from the shore and surround the 1909 Half Moon bearing gifts of pumpkins and other products of the shore.

Houston, Tex., Preparing for Panama Traffic

Deepening of Ship-Canal Channel and Betterment of Port Going Forward With Government Help.

RAILROADS EXPAND

HOUSTON, Tex.—A great inland harbor constitutes the port of Houston, which promises, with the completion of the Panama canal and the consequent utilization of the Gulf of Mexico as a great highway of shipping, to become one of the highly important cities of the gulf states. Houston's debut into the port class of cities is due to local enterprise and foresight, inasmuch as its



SCENES ALONG TEXAS' IMPROVED INLAND WATERWAY.

Upper picture shows excursionists returning from aboard the U.S.S. Winfield Scott. Lower picture shows the Zeeland, Commodore Rice's yacht, passing through the cut-off at Harrisburg, Tex.

natural location was not such as to bring commerce to its doors without effort.

The necessity of a waterway connecting the city with the gulf, if the development of Houston was to proceed as the early residents believed that it should, was recognized 50 years ago.

Even in those pioneer days the Buffalo bayou was used as an avenue for the transportation of freight, a purpose which it served admirably before the advent of the railroad, and quite fleet of vessels utilized this highway of commerce.

However, the bayou proved to be a modern waterway what the old frontier wagon trail was to the macadam thoroughfare; and the deepening and clearing of the stream was undertaken as a private enterprise, with necessary government support. Powerful dredges were set at work straightening the banks and widening the channel, in

some places completely changing the topography of the section.

In addition to the construction of a fine ship canal, the engineers in charge dredged a commodious turning basin of sufficient diameter and depth to permit the largest vessels to swing about. From this basin, which serves as a port for the formerly inland city of Houston, the canal extends for a distance of 41½ miles to the Gulf of Mexico, 25½ miles of the route lying through Galveston bay, to the east of Houston.

The channel is amply protected by docks and jetties, and free from deposits of silt, thereby insuring a permanent uniformity of depth, while the absence of currents makes navigation easy.

With the opening of the Panama canal this inland harbor is assured of an im-

portant place in the commercial future of Texas as a distributing point for foreign trade. In order to be prepared for future demands of trade, which are turned out daily.

Northampton, Mass.—Among the honors of the Smith Glee Club concert this week were those won by Miss Katherine Sewall, '09, and Miss Margaret Hatfield, '09. Their songs, Miss Sewall's "Wynken, Blynken and Nod," and Miss Hatfield's "Robin Hood," were chosen in the prize competition open to all the students, for a place on the concert program.

ESTATE OF JOHN B. MORAN.

The late district attorney John B. Moran left an estate valued at \$12,000, but made no will. The probate court has granted letters of administration to Alonzo D. Moran, his brother. Three brothers and a sister are the heirs.

LYNN, Mass.—The Cummings Stock

Company, which has been the permanent attraction at Lynn Theater since

last summer, will be disbanded next Saturday evening. Ralph E. Cummings,

the manager, has an immediate engage-

ment with the Theater Francaise and the Academy of Music in Montreal, Canada. Resident Manager Frank G. Harrison is organizing a new stock company to play Lynn Theater the remainder of the season. The new company will open on Monday, March 15.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1909.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, MARCH 12,

RATES

One insertion, 12 cents a line,
three or more insertions, 10 cents
a line.

REAL ESTATE,

GARAGES IN BACK BAY
We have 23 moderate sized lots of land in Back Bay, near Commonwealth Avenue, which we will sell for garages. Just sold two lots. Owners intend building first-class private garages. We have one lot on Commonwealth Avenue for dwelling houses. Apply to FRANKLIN E. SMITH, Trustee, Cunningham Land Trust, 62 Devonshire St., Boston, Mass.

WINCHESTER

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE for Malden or Everett property; has 12 bays, bath, 4 open fireplaces, one door, combination heater and water apparatus; 6000 feet land, in splendid location; price \$8000. C. E. JENNINGS, 1028 Old South Blvd.

WILL EXCHANGE

A NICE brick 3-story apartment house in Roxbury for farm or house in suburbs, has every improvement and rents for \$800 per year; price \$8000; the location first-class. C. E. JENNINGS, 1028 Old South Blvd.

FINANCIAL

GET AWAY from the daily "grind" of an inside job! Earn lucrative income without interfering with present occupation; will invest \$1000 to insure your financial success; others are making their fortunes operating the latest trending machine wonder of the age; I don't want a dollar of your money until you are successful and returns almost beyond belief. Address E. 2008 Carroll bldg., N. Y. City.

LAWYER (Christian Scientist) desires to extend his clientele; will furnish best ref.; collecting, business law specialty; interview by appointment; consultation free. A. S. MORRISON.

FOR SALE—In Calgary, Alberta, a prosperous manufacturing business; proprietor retiring; \$10,000 cash required. Write to R. H. HERRING, 203 St. W., Calgary, Alberta.

WANTED—Associate to join cotton stock company; specialty export and mill trade; excellent opportunity; A. L. credentials. Address Export, P. O. Box 451, Savannah, Ga.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Top French silk poodle, 3 months old; reasonable. Address R. S. care Monitor, 516 Orchestra Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

INSURANCE

A "BLANKET" policy, written by the London Lloyd's for automobiles, covering against every contingency; also auto liability; standard policies issued; agents seek kind of risk as well. Call or write JEWELL W. WATSON, 560 Rector bldg., Chicago, Ill.; tel. 4557 Cent.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO RENT IN Chicago, Ill., 5 short blocks from University, residence for two families; 3-room modern second flat to family of adults; combination furnace and hot water heating; all light, large rooms; built-in cupboards, individual laundry, etc. \$239. Lakeview.

CHESTNUT HILL—7 rooms, bath, store-room; all outside rooms; beautiful view; particulars of P. O. Box 2417, Boston.

FIVE-ROOM suite in two-family house, modern improvements. 253 Westville St., Worcester; phone 1202-5.

PUBLIC STENOGRAFHER

E. MARIE FLUOR. PUBLIC STENOGRAFHER: typewriting, multigraphing, 32 Broadway, room 822, NEW YORK CITY. Tel. 1476 Worth.

Atlantic and Pacific Sailings

Steamship Movements at a Glance.

CALENDAR FOR TOMORROW.

STANDARD TIME.
Sun rises 6:00 a.m. set 5:49
High water 7:19 a.m. 3:44 p.m.
Moon: Last quarter, March 14.

Schedule of Transatlantic Sailings.

EAST BOUND.
Sailings from New York. March 13
Philadelphia, for Southampton March 13
California, for Glasgow, via London March 13
Pennsylvania, for Hamburg March 13
Celtic, for Liverpool and Q'town March 13
Koenig Albert, for Mediterranean March 13
Zealand, for Antwerp March 13
Oceanic, for Southampton March 13
Mauritania, for Liverpool March 13
Finland, for Mediterranean ports March 13
Rome, for Bremen March 13
La Provence, for Havre March 13
United States, for Copenhagen March 13
Kaisar Victoria, for Mersey March 13
Hamburg, for Southampton March 13
Neckar, for Mediterranean ports March 13
Hamid, for Glasgow March 13
Pan-Pacific, for Southampton March 13
Columbus, for Glasgow, via London March 13
Mauretania, for Liverpool March 13
Queensland, for Liverpool March 13
Finland, for Mediterranean ports March 13
Rome, for Bremen March 13
La Provence, for Havre March 13
United States, for Copenhagen March 13
Kaisar Victoria, for Mersey March 13
Hamburg, for Southampton March 13
Neckar, for Mediterranean ports March 13
Hamid, for Glasgow March 13
Pan-Pacific, for Southampton March 13
Columbus, for Glasgow, via London March 13
Iberian, for Manchester March 13
Devon, for Liverpool March 13
Bremen, for Mediterranean March 13
Romantic, for Mediterranean ports March 13
Laurentian, for Glasgow March 13
Caledonian, for London March 13
Saxonia, for Liverpool March 13
Cymric, for Liverpool, via Q'town March 13
Columbian, for London March 13
Sailings from Philadelphia March 13
Haverton, for Liverpool March 13
Arcadia, for Hamburg March 13
Marquette, for Antwerp March 13
Sailings from Boston March 13
Bosnia, for Hamburg March 13
Sailings from Portland, Me. March 13
Dominion, for Liverpool March 13
Sailings from St. John, N. B. March 13
Empress of Ireland, for N.Y. March 13
Lake Champlain, for Liverpool March 13
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool March 13
WEST BOUND.
Sailings from Liverpool March 13
Baltic, for New York March 12
Empress of Britain, for St. John March 12
Winifredina, for Boston March 12
Campania, for New York March 12
Sylvania, for Boston March 12
Ladysmith, for Boston March 12
Magamore, for Boston March 12
Canadian, for Boston March 12
Lauristan, for New York March 12
Tropicana, for Boston March 12
Friesland, for Philadelphia March 12
Southward, for Portland, via Hull March 12
Celtic, for New York March 12
Empress of Ireland, for St. John March 12
N. B. March 12
Sailings from Southampton March 12
Philadelphia, for Boston March 12
Empress of India, for Vancouver, via Japan March 12
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, for N.Y. March 12
Montague, for Vancouver March 12
Honolulu March 12
Sailings from Yokohama March 12
Montague, for Vancouver March 12
Honolulu March 12
Sailings from Yokohama March 12
Honolulu March 12
Chyo Maru, for San Francisco, via Honolulu March 12
Empress of India, for Vancouver March 12
Honolulu March 12
Sailings from Sydney March 12
China, for San Francisco March 12
America, for New York March 12
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosser, for N.Y. March 12
Majestic, for New York March 12
Sailings from London March 12
Philadelphia, for Boston March 12
Sailings from Manchester March 12
Caledonian, for Boston March 12
Corinthian, for Boston, via Halifax March 12
N. S. March 12

Classified Advertisements

Advertisers may have answers sent in care of the New York Office, Suites 2092-2093, Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave.

Are You Watching
the growth of
this classified
Page ? ? ?

AUTOMOBILES**TIRES**
Slaughtered

ABSOLUTELY NEW AND PERFECT,
WITH MAKER'S NAME AND
GUARANTEE.

Morgan & Wright Dunlop, 36x3½ \$15.00
Morgan & Wright Dunlop, 36x4½ 25.00
Hartford Clucher, 36x3½ 15.00
Hartford Midgely Tread, 36x4½ 30.00
Pisk Mechanical, 36x3½ 15.00
Pisk Clincher, 36x3½ 15.00
Continental, 36x3½ 15.00
Not allowed to advertise name, 28x3 10.00
Not allowed to advertise name, 30x3½ 13.50

Goodyear Seconds, half regular price.
Republic seconds, half regular price.

Other sizes in proportion.
Tubes, all 1900, guaranteed, 28x3, \$3.05;
30x3½, \$4.40. Other sizes same ratio.

Standard Tire and Rubber Co.

102 Portland St., Boston

Graham Supplementary Springs

MEDAL AT ST. LOUIS.

27 Columbus Ave. Phone Tremont 288.

Will be on exhibition at the Boston Auto Show, Talbot Hall, in charge of the inventor.

WE SELL HIGH GRADE AUTOMOBILE LUBRICANTS

THE WM. F. MILLER CO.

Robt. A. Austin, Mgr., 37 River St., Chicago.

LADIES' SPECIALTIES

REMNANT ROOM

Fourth Floor

496 Washington Street

WANTED—Experienced man and wife on ranch; Christian Scientists preferred. Address 819 Janeau St., Lewiston, Montana.

MONTANA

WANTED—Experienced man and wife on ranch; Christian Scientists preferred. Address 819 Janeau St., Lewiston, Montana.

HELP FURNISHED

Clark's Employment Agency

Pelham bldg., 74 Boylston St.; first class hotel furnished; tel 82-3 X.

CHAPERONS AND GUIDES

COLLEGE GRADUATE Christian Scientist, will chaperon one or two boys this summer, traveling, camping or boarding. M. 28, Monitor Office.

SAFES AND MACHINERY

made personally by YOULDEN, SMITH & HOPKINS, 571 Atlantic avenue.

PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS

And paper, too; machinery; send for list. RICHARD PRESTON, 1874 Oliver St., Boston.

CHOCOLATES

A TWO-POUND BOX OF DAGGETT'S delectable chocolates will be mailed to any address in the U. S. upon receipt of 50¢ postage. Send 60¢ half lb. 30¢ sample 10¢. F. L. DAGGETT CO., 33-36 Lewis Wharf, Boston.

MACHINERY

HAND EMBROIDERY done to order on gowns, shirt waist, initials, monograms; send postal; will call with samples; flet. G. B. ARGUELLES, 115 Mass. ave. Tel. 3418-1 B. B.

WANTED—You to send for our free catalog of materials and prices on hosiery and made-to-measure underwear. OHIO TEXTILE CO., Philosville, Ohio.

CHARLES ZUEBLIN, lecturing on "Education and Life," at Brattle Hall, Cambridge, Thursday night, said in part:

"Education and life might be considered under two aspects: education for life and education by life. Education for the appreciation of life and all possible contributions of rural life, the more we become convinced that they ought to be the possession of the city people, and the more we use the schools, libraries, churches, newspapers, music halls and all the other opportunities of city life, the more we become convinced that they ought to be the possession of the country people."

"Our chief obligation in this life is the care of children. It should be our chief occupation; it comes ahead of any spiritual satisfactions. There is no other equal to the enjoyment of the care of children. We must give our little children a fine conception of the least of our human relationships if we are to expect them to fulfill their obligations in the greatest. Therefore they must be trained in citizenship, the girls as well as the boys. We do not know how soon they may have a vote, and even if they do not, they can be citizens in their peculiar way. So that every school must teach the children the art of self-government. "Education by life comes from the great influences that surround us, which are one of two kinds, rural or urban. We have often had presented to us the contrast between the beautiful free life of the country and the rich, many-sided life of the city. The more we consider the beautiful positive contributions of rural life, the more we become convinced that they ought to be the possession of the city people, and the more we use the schools, libraries, churches, newspapers, music halls and all the other opportunities of city life, the more we become convinced that they ought to be the possession of the country people."

"The whole problem begins with one thing—good transportation. We must have good roads, railroads, trolley lines, telephones, in order to put people into communication easily, so that they will feel that they are bound together in communities; and give them good transportation, so that they can get out of the cities easily. Then the city will become an aggregation of warehouses and factories, stores and museums, and the people will live in the suburbs."

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ents' association have been formed; in fact, no proposition which has for its object the betterment of the boys and girls and young men and women is refused an opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency. And this institution which is doing so much for the younger people of Waltham has been founded and brought to its present proportions by the efforts of one man actuated by a desire to do something that would help the young generation of his home city.

SARGENT IS MADE NEW PROBATIONER

Albert J. Sargent today assumed his new duties as probation officer of the Boston municipal court to which he was appointed Thursday by Chief Justice Bolster after the latter had accepted the resignation of Probation Officer Richard Keefe. The new appointee has been an assistant to Mr. Keefe for several years.

Albert J. Sargent was born in Littleton, Mass., on Sept. 15, 1869. He was appointed a reserve officer on the Boston police force on Oct. 21, 1885. Jan. 27, 1905, he was made sergeant of police. On April 27, 1906, he was appointed assistant probation officer in the municipal court. He is married and lives at 72 Wellington Hill street, Mattapan.

NEWSPAPER AGAIN BURNED OUT. BRADDOCK, Pa.—For the second time within a year the plant of the Bradock Evening Journal and its job print was burned early today. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

In connection with the work of the institution a Mechanics Educational Institution has been started where instruction is given in trigonometry, algebra, elementary and advanced drawing, applied mechanics, mathematics, and clubs for both boys and girls as well as a par-

ents' association have been formed; in fact, no proposition which has for its object the betterment of the boys and girls and young men and women is refused an opportunity to demonstrate its efficiency. And this institution which is doing so much for the younger people of Waltham has been founded and brought to its present proportions by the efforts of one man actuated by a desire to do something that would help the young generation of his home city.

WANTED—Teachers in primary, grammar and high school grades; experience must be in sympathy with best life and interested in the development of boy character; must also have had successful teaching experience; preference given to Christian Scientists. Address HEADMASTER, Corinthian School, Room 101, 12 Summer St., Boston.

VISITING tutor, experienced with boys, teachers Latin, German, mathematics, history, English. GEORGE TIMPSON, 325 Central Park West, New York.

ARTS

ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and good food at the restaurant and room accommodation for 500 people; all modern conveniences. COOPER, LOWELL CO., Proprietors.

TELEPHONE</

Financial, Commercial and Investment News of the World

STOCK TRADING IS APATHETIC IN WALL STREET

Price Movements Irregular and Changes Small for Most Leaders—Market Is Without Feature.

TRADERS PUZZLED

Another dull market was witnessed today in Wall street. Prices were irregular, but considerable firmness was shown after the first few minutes of trading. The bear factor was not very successful in depressing prices, although a valiant effort was made in this direction by the circulation of a story that the Erie railroad would go into the hands of a receiver. The story is without foundation and had the effect of lowering the prices only of the Erie issues. Erie common recovered this morning from its low point of yesterday, opening $\frac{1}{4}$ higher at 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ and advancing to 24 $\frac{1}{4}$.

The extreme dullness in the market is somewhat puzzling to operators who think that with the abundance of money and the low rates prevailing there should be a greater demand for securities. It is complained that about 90 per cent of the buying and selling is by the professional trader who is satisfied to scalp when the market refuses to yield a point or more profit. Prices have been very low before when money was plentiful, however, and until there has been a shaking out of some of the long stock in some of the leading issues the interests which usually control the market are not expected to put up prices to any great extent.

Amalgamated Copper has been holding up much better than had been predicted for it some time ago. The price of the copper metal was reduced again yesterday and the reduction had virtually no effect upon the market price of copper stocks. Amalgamated opened off a quarter at 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ in New York and the first sale in Boston was at 68. During the early trading it made a good fractional advance. It is said that the large short interest in Amalgamated is responsible for the support it gets every time the market sags off.

United States Steel was in fair demand. It opened a quarter lower at 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ and rose to 44 $\frac{1}{2}$ during the first hour. There is said to be an extensive short interest also in this stock. National Lead was off $\frac{1}{2}$ at the opening at 75 $\frac{1}{2}$. Advances of an eighth to half were general throughout the list. Great Northern Ore was an exception, opening off a point from last night's closing price. Later it dropped a half point to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$.

North Butte was off a point at the opening of the Boston market at 68. Calumet & Arizona at 99 was a point lower at the opening and it reacted still further to 98 $\frac{1}{2}$. Parrot opened higher at 31 and rose to 31 $\frac{1}{2}$. Superior Copper was off a half at 42 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wolverine sold ex-dividend at 143. New Haven was unchanged at 159 in the Boston market, but advanced to 159 $\frac{1}{2}$ in New York. The local market generally was quiet and irregular.

Toward noon Parrot on the Boston market sold up to 32. American Pneumatic advanced a point to 20. Some good buying orders sent several of the New York stocks to a higher level. Reading sold above 125 in the early afternoon. Louisville & Nashville rose from 128 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 130 $\frac{1}{2}$. Wisconsin Central, which had opened a quarter higher at 48 $\frac{1}{2}$, advanced to 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ on talk of a dividend declaration. Consolidated Gas advanced 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 129.

FINANCIAL NOTES

The directors of the Minneapolis, St. Paul and Sault Ste. Marie Railroad Company, at their meeting yesterday, authorized an additional issue of \$6,048,000 stock.

The directors of the Wisconsin Central Railway Company authorized a refunding first mortgage of \$60,000,000, of which \$36,000,000 is reserved to refund existing bonds and equipment obligations.

Paper manufacturers asked the ways and means commission for protective tariff on wood pulp.

Nine bills providing for changes in present banking laws were introduced in the New York state Legislature.

Pittsburg reports wage-cutting has been begun by some independent iron and steel interests. Cold rollers were reduced to 30 cents a hundred from 60 cents a hundred by Jones & Laughlin. The Cambria Steel Company is said to be rearranging reduced wage schedule.

It is understood that the Diamond Match Company's statement for 1908 will show net earnings available for dividends of about \$1,900,000.

The Sanford Mills, which have been idle for two years, have been sold to the Pittsburg Woolen Company.

The National City Bank, New York, has increased its shipment of gold eagles by Saturday's steamer direct for London from \$1,000,000 to \$2,000,000.

COPPER REDUCED.

NEW YORK—At the metal exchange today all grades of copper were reduced $\frac{1}{2}$ cent in the asking figures, bringing Lake down to 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, electrolytic 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and castings 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the opening, high, low and last sales of the principal active stocks to 2:40 p.m.:

	Last	Open.	High.	Low.	Sale
Amalgamated Copper	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$	58 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer Car & Foundry	48 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Amer Ind Securities	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	27 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer Locomotive	50 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	51
Amer Smelting & Refining	82 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Amer Sugar	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	131 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$	130 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amer Tel & Tel	123 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Amer Tobacco pref.	14 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Anaconda	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	41	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	40 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	103 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$	104 $\frac{1}{2}$
Atchison pref.	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	106 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$	105 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	168	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$	167 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore & Ohio pref.	98 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	70 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$	71 $\frac{1}{2}$
Canadian Pacific	147	167	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$	166 $\frac{1}{2}$
Central Leather pref.	101 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Central of New Jersey	228	228	228	228	228
Cheapease & Ohio	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	66 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$	67 $\frac{1}{2}$
Chicago Great Western B.	82	82	82	82	82
Colorado Fuel & Iron	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	31 $\frac{1}{2}$
Colorado Southern	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$	134 $\frac{1}{2}$
Consolidated Gas	128	129	128	129	128
Denver & Rio Grande	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Erie	25 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
General Electric	151 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Great Northern pref.	140	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$	140 $\frac{1}{2}$	139 $\frac{1}{2}$
Great Northern Ore ctg	66 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Illinoian Central	141 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Kansas City Southern	44	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44	45 $\frac{1}{2}$	44
Kansas & Texas	40 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Louisville & Nashville	125 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	126 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mexican Central	21	21	21	21	21
Missouri Pacific	88 $\frac{1}{2}$				
National Lead	15 $\frac{1}{2}$				
New York Central	124 $\frac{1}{2}$				
N Y H & H	138 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Old Colony	191 $\frac{1}{2}$				
Union Pacific	175 $\frac{1}{2}$				
West End com.	56 $\frac{1}{2}$				

GOOD GAINS IN TRAFFIC MADE BY RAILROADS

Receipts for the Month of January for Most Roads Were Very Much in Excess of Those a Year Ago.

A GOOD BAROMETER

For the fourth week in February gross earnings of 28 railroads aggregated \$6,331,540 against \$6,142,160 in the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$189,380, or 3.08 per cent. The month of February gross earnings of 32 railroads was \$32,217,834 against \$29,180,343 in the same period last year, an increase of \$3,037,491, or 10.41 per cent. The gross returns of 78 railroads for the month of January increased \$5,507,762 or 3.95 per cent. Net earnings for January increased \$7,953,025 or 24.89 per cent. Although from July 1 to Jan. 31 the gross earnings decreased \$7,215,218, or 6.19 per cent, the operating expenses were reduced to such an extent that the net earnings increased \$65,936,721, or 20.57 per cent.

Railroad earnings for the month of January showed good gains were made by most of the roads and reflect very accurately the general business expansion that is taking place. Gross earnings particularly are a good barometer of commerce. Many railroads have been cut down their expenses during the dull period to such an extent as to allow very substantial increases in their net receipts, whereas in a few instances there has been a slight falling off in the gross as compared with the corresponding month last year.

HARAHAN DENIES CENTRAL RUMOR

SAN FRANCISCO—The report that President J. T. Harahan of the Illinois Central railroad was in the West for the purpose of conferring with E. H. Harriman regarding his transfer to the directorship of all of the New York Central lines as president was emphatically set at rest by Mr. Harahan on his arrival here today.

"There is not a word of truth in the report that I am going to the New York Central," he said. "Neither will I meet Mr. Harriman here. I am simply swinging around the circle looking at the different coast railway offices."

DIVIDENDS

The Otis Elevator Company has declared the usual yearly dividend of 3 per cent on its common stock, payable in two equal semi-annual installments, the first on April 15 to holders of record March 30, and the second on Oct. 15 to holders of record Sept. 30. The usual quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent also has been declared on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30.

The Commercial Towboat Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 27.

Phelps Dodge & Company have declared an initial dividend of \$2.50 a share payable March 31.

The Colorado and Southern Railway Company has declared regular semi-annual dividends of 2 per cent on its first preferred and second preferred stocks, payable April 1 to stockholders of record March 20.

The Toledo, St. Louis & Western Railroad Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 15 to stockholders of record March 31.

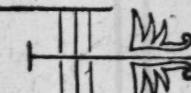
Official announcement has been made of the completion in the immediate future of the Chicago, Milwaukee & Gary Railroad at a cost of approximately \$10,000,000. The project has been financed by the St. Louis Union Trust Company.

Negotiations have been completed for the sale of the Toledo plant of the Pope Manufacturing Company for \$400,000, which sum, with the cash in the treasury and money derived from earnings, would enable the company to take up before maturity the \$533,000 notes outstanding.

In accordance with provisions of lease of the West End Street Railway Company to the Toledo Elevated Railway Company dated Dec. 9, 1897, a dividend rental of \$1.75 per share will be paid to holders of record of the common stock of the West End Street Railway Company on April 1.

HALIFAX—The Halifax Electric Tramway Company, Ltd., has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Contributions on Topics of Interest
by Subscribers are Solicited.



A Page of Interest to All
the Family

EARNING A LIVING

A Contributor Tells How Success Is Found By Search.

The phrase, "I want work," expresses a common sense of human need, and the following personal experience may thus be encouragement to some young man or woman standing on the threshold of the business world. The writer says:

When it first became necessary for me to earn a living I was utterly at a loss. What could I do that would actually be worth money to somebody? The world of business looked to me like a huge car of the Juggernaut, rolling triumphantly on its way. Even a hopeful advertising agent could hardly fulfill his promise of "space in this car."

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"Could you criticize and revise the English of this book?" he asked. I actually did not think I could, as it was upon a scientific subject, and then there were, or rather there was not, that "college education" I lacked. But trusting the leading I accepted the task.

I worked over that literary infant as if it had been my own child, not sparing the rod, and returned it boping devoutly that I might never meet the author. Days passed. Had my work not proved worth

attention, let alone the wage? One day a visitor was announced, a fair-haired young man, shy almost to agony, who finally confessed himself the author of the book I had so scored for its "schoolman's English." He confided to me that all his critics I alone had really helped him to better his book. Could I give him my assistance through a long series? I replied that doubtless my other engagements would permit. The publishers fixed the price of my work at twice what I had thought to receive. The book was the most successful that has ever been published in its line, called by a famous college president "epoch making," and the shy young man's name is now known all over this country. His success made new editions and many revisions necessary, which gave me for years all the work I wanted, work that was done at my own convenience.

FRENCH FOLK SONGS

There are no folk songs that are a completer expression of the national life than the French folk songs. Folk songs were sung for and by the people of high or low degree in those young days when music was not a thing to be painfully labored for in lessons, but was a normal expression for everybody, just as language is. Song was a kind of glorified speech, and especially in the French folk songs the words are the thing. They are an epitome of daily experience. They show what the people did, their work and their play and what they thought and felt about it all. The patriotic songs are not the literary output of a laureate far from the noise of guns; the rhymes are often beaten out at white heat on the very field of battle. Some of these songs discuss the political situation, telling what the everyday folk hope by victory. Pierre and Margot and always the woman's point of view is made plain—talk things over and give a frank opinion of the leaders. Sometimes the love of country is expressed in songs and music as sentimental as ever was a sonnet to a lady's eyebrow; again it comes out in the grim gaity of the Ronde de Grand Champ, when the soldiers danced and sang on the eve of battle. They sing of the washerwoman or Cadet Rouselle, who had three great coats which he wore "one at a time, to

show no airs," and who won a valiant duel with a hummingbird. The noted French thrif appears in the pretty bakeress who has gold and prudently turns away from artist or soldier or lover, who but woo her self, and chooses the baker man who promises to tend the oven faithfully. We see the shocked propriety of mammas when girls lend an ear to a lover's lament, and the dutiful delight of the girl whose papa has chosen a "little husband" for her in true French fashion. We see the love affairs of kings and the games of childhood. The love songs are the most truly poetic. An example is the following version of "Amaryllis," the words and music both by Louis XIII, from a new collection soon to be published by G. Schirmer:

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Naught can outshine his glorious beam,
That he with splendor fraught
The glorious spring hath wrought.

Amaryllis, I vow
The springtide is thou.

The birds are bright and gay,
Singing down the merry May;

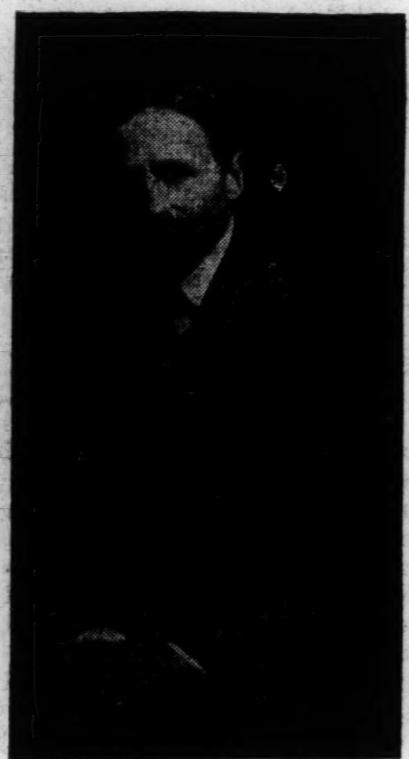
Fair roses crown the wall
Where lily rises tall.

Amaryllis I wis
Waked them all with her kiss.

With fresh and pearly dew
Dawn doth the thirsty flowers renew,
From green and mossy banks
They breathe their fragrant thanks.

Amaryllis, thine eyes
Are the dawn's dewy skies.

An Artist Who Succeeded Quickly



WILLIAM P. SILVA.

The painter, William P. Silva of Memphis, Tenn., has had an unusual career, in that almost from the beginning of his work as an artist he was recognized. He sold his business and went with his wife to Paris for study. It is even rarer for a mature man than for a young one to win the front rank in his profession in less than two years. Mr. Silva's earliest productions were admitted to the Paris Salon and so far he has not had one adverse criticism from any Parisian source. It is said that an American or English man must do better work than a Frenchman to be even "skied" in the salon. It is cited as an interesting fact that Mr. Silva, in spite of his success in Paris and the delightful circle of friends that he and his wife draw about them in his pleasant atelier, proposed to return to his beloved Tennessee to paint the scenes he knows and loves. Many of our leading artists in every line find the art atmosphere of Europe more grateful than that of their own country. But if all our successful artists would live at home to spread their good news we should advance yet more rapidly toward a finer and truer artistic appreciation.

Mr. Silva tells of the determination and faith it required to take the step of removing to Paris when all their friends and relatives saw nothing before them but failure, disappointment and poverty.

There is a gay bit of rhyme that rings the changes on the possible pronunciations and designation of the automobile, which closes something like this:

It sounds so grand and noble
When Sis says automobile.

A letter to the Bookman questions these pronunciations and is answered in an authoritative way that seems worth quoting. Some one has said that it really does not matter how one chooses to spell or pronounce English if one has a good reason for the choice. The Bookman has good reasons. So, especially when it is wireless, to ignore the "leg" in "telegraphy" would be euphonious and reasonable, too, and the application of this throwing-back-the-accent in many other cases would simplify as well as beautify our pronunciation. For the

former does not always include the latter.

It may be remarked here that to throw back the accent really means to put it farther front. It is called a recession because the accent in Latin was so often on the penult, or syllable before the last, that this was the standard of stress, and accent falling sooner was named with relation to this next-to-the-last syllable (as, for example, antepenult) rather than with regard to the first syllable.

The correspondent refers to the magazine's "Inferno," or limbis list, as including the pronunciation "automobile," and says: "The Century Dictionary gives this as the correct pronunciation, i.e., the accent on the 'mo.' Why do you put the word as thus accented into

your Inferno, and what do you call the correct pronunciation? To accent the last syllable seems irrational to me in view of the genesis of the word."

In reply the Bookman says: "Our correspondent misunderstands us. The proper pronunciation of the word 'automobile' has a strong accent on the first syllable, and no accent on any other syllable. This pronunciation is practically universal among cultivated people. The tendency of the English language is toward a recessive accent irrespective of the original quantity of the Greek or Latin word which is incorporated in our language. As to the genesis of 'automobile,' we should like to ask our correspondent how she pronounces the word 'anemone.' If she regards its genesis, she ought to accent the penult, and not the antepenult."

The magazine might also have referred to "arbutus" as another word where stress on the first syllable is preferred by the tasteful. No doubt the common mispronunciation is a reminder of the word beauty. Indeed popular usages have often a logical reason as well as those that get filed away in the dictionaries. "Indissoluble," with the accent on "dis" is not logical but it may be said that in general the "throwing back" of the accent brings a more fluent or sing-song lift in speech.

The most useful book of all should be the one which promises "some thousands of reasons for things which though generally known are imperfectly understood." A multiplicity of reasons for a few things would be a boon. For example some of us would like even 52 reasons for being late at church, but the book offers this richness of wisdom, at any rate this plenitude of whys, in 1325 instances.

The next book, "Inquire Within," will

give you correct information on every

possible subject you ever heard or

thought of." It tells you "how to cook a dinner or cut an acquaintance; how to dine abroad [via wireless one would suppose today], how to make money, how to get married, or how to make vases by the new art of Potichomanie or Wax Work." Each of these books is exalted for its value as an ornament to the parlor center table. The "Corner Cupboard" tells the homely how to get handsome, and a book called out by the recently awakened interest in regard to South Africa" is sandwiched between the "Ladies' Own Pattern Book," and a "Guide to Crochet," while the list ends with the "Adventures of Peter Parley."

At the time of the rescue Miss McCann was 14 years old. Observing the burning of the steamboat from North Brother island, the little girl waded into the water and drew nine children out to safety. This incident was one of the most dramatic attending the destruction of the vessel.

What you are stands over you the while and thunders so that I cannot hear what you say to the contrary.—Emerson.

President Taft's

Opinion of Politics and Journalism

Just before his inauguration President Taft spoke as follows of journalistic work:

In many aspects, writing is a profession; in others, when it is reduced merely to the purveying and sale of news, it is a business. When conducted on the highest plane, it exerts as much influence for good as the ministry, and has a wider range, and, indeed, has probably robbed that profession of part of its usefulness, because it has become a substitute for it with many persons and in many families.

Its power of public instruction is very great, but when it panders to the taste for sensationalism and becomes entirely irresponsible in respect to its influence for good, and its statement of the truth, its pernicious tendency is obviated only by the power of the people to protect themselves against it by a safe discrimination and a clear understanding of its recklessness and baser motive.

The closer relation between journalism and politics and the carrying on of a government no one can ignore. The people demand to know what their servants in the Legislature, in the executive, and on the bench are doing, and the chief, if not the only method, by which they are so made aware is through the press. The unjust color sometimes given through editors and correspondents has an injurious effect, but, fortunately in the number of newspapers and in the variety of motives that affect those who furnish the news, such injustice is generally remedied. The great body of the people who have discriminating common sense are enabled to reach with considerable accuracy the truthful verdict and judgment in respect to political affairs.

TODAY'S PUZZLE

ARITHMETIC PUZZLE.

A teacher wishing to buy 40 grammars for a school, went into a book-store and asked for them. The dealer said: "I have not that number, but if I had half as many more as I now have, and two grammars and a half, I'd have forty." How many had he?

ANSWERS TO TREE RIDDLES.

1. Plane. 2. Yew. 3. Elder. 4. Palm.
5. Locust. 6. Fir. 7. Box. 8. Date. 9. Pear. 10. Beech. 11. Rubber. 12. Plum. 13. Peach.

The cause of the present condition of the Christian nations is the absence of a supreme conception, common to them all, of the meaning of life, of faith, and of the guidance for conduct resulting from faith. The means of escape from this state—not a fantastical or artificial, but the most natural means—lies in the adoption by the inhabitants of the Christian world of what was the highest understanding of life revealed to them 19 centuries ago, suitable to the present age of mankind, and of the guidance for conduct flowing from that understanding, namely, the Christian teaching in its real meaning.—Toistoi.

Science and Health

With Key to the Scriptures

The text book of Christian Science

Mary Baker Eddy

A complete list of Mrs. Eddy's Works on Christian Science with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

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Allison V. Stewart
PUBLISHER
Falmouth and St. Paul Sts.
Boston, Mass.

EARNING A LIVING

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AS TO ACCENTS

Automobile, Anemone and Arbutus.

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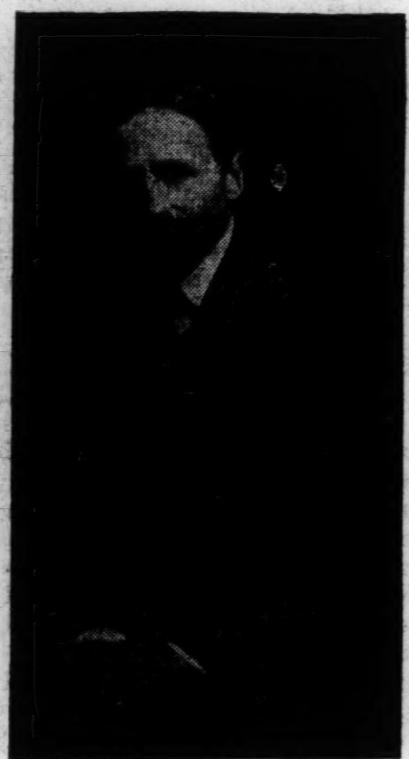
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